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EMBRACE — Nidia de Ochoa Pérez, the wife of the rebellious Salvadoran commander, Lieutenant Colonel Sigfredo Ochoa Pérez, greeting her husband for the first time since the uprising in Cabañas province, northeast of the capital. Despite that military crisis, U.S. officials in Washington said that President Ronald Reagan is planning to certify that El Salvador is making progress in human rights. Page 4.

Pentagon to Reduce Budget

Lower Inflation Expected, With Savings in Fuel and Pay

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, bowing to congressional pressure and soaring federal deficits, announced Tuesday that he would cut his fiscal 1984 military budget by \$11.3 billion in money to be requested from Congress and by \$8 billion in actual spending.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger outlined the cuts at a Pentagon news conference shortly before Mr. Reagan announced from Texas that he had accepted them.

The question remains, however, whether Mr. Reagan's last-minute reductions will be enough to satisfy a Congress increasingly worried about federal deficits projected to soar from \$200 billion next year to \$295 billion in 1988.

Mr. Weinberger chose to relate the cuts to the money he had requested from Congress last year rather than the amount the lawmakers actually approved. Under Mr. Weinberger's arithmetic, the budget authority account for the Pentagon would drop from the projected \$284.7 billion for fiscal 1984 to \$273.4 billion, a reduction of \$11.3 billion. The Pentagon, however, would still end up with an increase of 14.6 percent over the \$238.5 billion Congress approved for this year.

Mr. Weinberger said the \$11.3-billion reduction in budget authority would translate into an \$8-billion saving in spending in fiscal 1984. He added that slightly less than half of the \$8 billion will come from a lower-than-anticipated rate of inflation in the new fiscal year and reduced costs of fuel to run the military's tanks, ships and planes.

Specifically, the Reagan budget will call for spending about \$239 billion in fiscal 1984 compared to the target of \$209 billion set by Congress for fiscal 1983, a jump of 14.4 percent.

The defense secretary said that in addition to savings from inflation and fuel, the military personnel account would also be cut. Although Mr. Weinberger declined to be more specific, Pentagon manpower executives said that the two million men and women in uniform would have to settle for less than the projected 7.6-percent pay increase scheduled for the fiscal year starting in October. The raise is expected to be closer to 5 percent or perhaps even less.

Pentagon manpower officials had said that raises could drop to 5 percent without making military salaries fall behind those for civilians holding comparable jobs.

Since Mr. Reagan's rearmament program is under way, and the paymen are budgeted over several years, not much would be saved at this point by canceling weapons or stretching out their production.

But since every percentage point increase in military pay costs about \$380 million, the reduction of the increase to 5 percent from 7.6 percent would save close to \$1 billion.

If the 7.6-percent increase were deleted altogether, the Pentagon would save \$2.9 billion.

A person enlisting in the service today receives \$573 per month in base pay plus room, board and other benefits. A sergeant major with 26 years of service receives \$2,215 a month; a beginning lieutenant, \$1,098; a colonel, \$4,002; a general, \$5,316.

Since inflation is expected to drop faster than anticipated when the 7.6-percent raise was written into the 1984 military budget, the president can recommend a smaller raise to Congress and still say that he is honoring a pledge to keep military salaries up with inflation.

Other economies made in this last-minute reassessment of military funding requirements were the postponement of such military construction as family housing and other facilities at bases around the world, presumably including Europe. In addition, there will be fewer training exercises in distant countries than planned in fiscal 1984.

Mr. Weinberger acknowledged at the press conference that he would not have recommended half

of the \$11.3-billion reduction if it had not been for the ailing national economy, particularly the prospects of record deficits. He indicated that no major weapon would be canceled as part of this last-minute economy effort.

"None of these reductions would adversely affect the major programs needed to regain our national security and to restore the balance by which we can effectively maintain peace and prevent aggression," Mr. Weinberger said. He added that "no one should believe that these reductions will not adversely affect some of our military capabilities." He said that the threat to the United States and NATO partners "has not only not lessened, but has in fact increased."

Mr. Reagan pressed Mr. Weinberger to reassess the new budget going to Congress this month after several Republican leaders in Congress warned that the military must share in the government-wide effort to cut programs to reduce the deficit.

Russia Is Reported Willing to 'Destroy' Some of Its SS-20s

Soviet Salesmanship on Arms Concerns U.S.

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, for the first time, has said it would consider the "destruction" of some SS-20 medium-range missiles after reducing their total number in Europe to 162, visiting American Congressmen said Tuesday.

The reduction in those missiles, however, remains contingent on a decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization not to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the congressmen said.

Members of a 12-member congressional delegation visiting Moscow met Tuesday with Soviet officials, including Foreign Minister Viktor P. Karpov and Yuri A. Kislyakov, Western diplomats who sat in on the session confirmed the offer.

By saying that the Kremlin would consider destroying SS-20s after their withdrawal from Europe, the negotiators made a large step, in principle at least, in answering NATO objections to the most recent Soviet proposal for limiting medium-range, nuclear missiles in Europe.

On Dec. 21, Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, offered to reduce his nation's SS-20 arsenal in Europe to 162 triple-warhead missiles but made it clear his offer hinged upon NATO forgoing its deployment of 572 new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe beginning in December.

The Russians currently have 333 of the highly accurate SS-20s deployed on their territory, with about 220 thought to be within striking distance of Western Europe.

NATO rejected the Andropov offer because he did not specify what the Russians would do in effect offering to withdraw from Europe. NATO said those missiles could easily be held ready in the Asian part of the Soviet Union and, since they are mobile, rolled back within range of Europe.

Representative Tom Lantos, a California Democrat, the delegation leader, said that neither Soviet arms negotiator would specifically mention the number of SS-20s that might be destroyed.

Also on Tuesday, Hans-Jochen Vogel, the West German Social Democratic candidate for the chancellorship, held a two-and-a-half-hour session with Mr. Andropov and medium-range missiles dominated the discussion. Mr. Vogel said he would return home Wednesday encouraged about the chances for a U.S.-Soviet accord.

■ **Allies Press for Details**

Peter Onas of The Washington Post reported from London.

The United States and its major European allies are pressing the Soviet Union for further details on its recent sweeping disarmament proposals in an effort to find out if they represent significant departures from previous Kremlin positions.

Following statements over the weekend by President Ronald Reagan and spokesmen of West Germany, Britain and France that were intended to show that the Soviet offers would be examined seriously, Western ambassadors are now meeting individually with Soviet officials, including Foreign Minister Viktor P. Karpov, to discuss last week's Warsaw Pact communiqué. Mr. Karpov will also visit Bonn next week.

In particular, diplomats are interested in what might be a shift in past Soviet language on verification of arms agreements. The 7,000-word communiqué refers to "necessary international procedures" for verifying future arms accords, which could signify general acceptance of on-site inspection of Soviet military installations. This would be a major breakthrough in disarmament terms, although Moscow has in the past indicated a limited willingness to consider such inspections.

Sources said the allies as a group still strongly believe that the Soviet initiatives — featuring a nonaggression treaty and a host of weapons bans — are part of a broad strategy to stir up public resistance to NATO plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in five Western countries.

The full text of the communiqué is under study, but the language of the proposals does not appear to be new, analysts say. Nonetheless, to dismiss out of hand a series of major Kremlin pronouncements on arms issues so soon after the ascendancy of a new Soviet leader would be counterproductive in domestic political terms. Western diplomats agreed. There is also the chance, they said, that the Russians are genuinely prepared for an improvement in the atmosphere of East-West relations.

After several days of deliberation following the midweek Warsaw Pact statements, Mr. Reagan called recent Soviet initiatives on the arms front, "a serious foundation for progress." Francis Pym, the British foreign secretary, said the pact communiqué was a "document of great significance" and represents a "very important moment in international affairs." Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany called the offers "noteworthy and remarkable."

WASHINGTON — The most recent maneuvering in the Kremlin and the White House over arms control is another reminder that foreign policy is often as much a matter of imagery, salesmanship and positioning as selling cars or winning domestic political campaigns.

On Friday, for example, the White House had President Ronald Reagan slated to devote his usual Saturday morning radio talk to domestic affairs. But during the day, his advisers suddenly switched the topic to arms control, and speech writers in the State Department and White House put together a short address announcing that Vice President George Bush would visit Western Europe later this month to talk about disarmament.

The president's own comments were deliberately soft-spoken. Avoiding past stridency toward the Kremlin, he welcomed "encouraging words" from the new Soviet leadership. But he quietly cautioned that "moderate words are convincing only when they're matched by moderate behavior."

The switch in messages reflected the administration's reviving concern with the public relations of arms control and a sense of uneasiness in the State Department and National Security Council that the president could go no longer without personally answering recent proposals of Yuri V. Andropov.

"People felt it was time the president respond to Andropov, more with an eye to Western Europe than the Soviet Union," an official said.

In less than two months, Mr. Andropov has set out a revised position in the talks on medium-range missiles, tossed out a hint that a summit meeting with Mr. Reagan would be "a very effective way" of improving relations and joined his East European allies in proposing a nonaggression pact with the West, with the Russians forswearing the first use of conventional as well as nuclear arms.

"Andropov has turned up the heat," said a policy-maker. "Brezhnev had been busy, too. But there's always more interest in the rest of the world in a new leader. People want to see what he'll do and so the Soviets have been getting more attention since Andropov took over."

"He's much more sophisticated

and clever than Brezhnev about this stuff," said another U.S. official. "It doesn't follow that he's much more liberal. We've seen some very clever staging from him so far, and we're going to see more of it."

Some officials concede that, in public relations, the Kremlin threatens to put the administration on the defensive, especially in Western Europe. In White House sessions, Ambassador Edward L. Rowley, the chief strategic arms negotiator, is reported to have encouraged the president to speak out more.

That is a major purpose of Mr. Bush's mission to seven West European nations starting Jan. 30. "The trip grew out of discussions about what could be done to take away this persistent innuendo that these

NEWS ANALYSIS

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"He's much more sophisticated

Reagan Authorizes Drafting of Plan to Raise Taxes in '86

By David Hoffman
and Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has authorized his economic advisers to draw up possible tax increases beginning in fiscal 1986 if needed to bring down huge projected budget deficits, administration officials report.

While the president withheld a decision on a provisional tax increase, he was described Monday as receptive after a morning meeting at which his advisers, led by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, made the case for tax increases in later years.

The administration is said to be "fluid" on what tax increases to propose, but officials said that the Treasury secretary had ruled out two that had been discussed before: wiping out the deductions for state sales taxes and mortgage interest on second homes.

The administration officials are proposing a "contingency plan" in which the tax increases would take effect only if the deficit seemed likely to exceed some fixed percentage of gross national product — perhaps 1 percent or 2 percent — in the fiscal years 1986 to 1988, when the economy would presumably be recovering. This would translate into deficits of \$50 billion to \$100 billion.

Current administration estimates are that, without further action, the deficit would rise to \$295 billion by 1988. This would be equivalent to more than 5 percent of GNP. Administration officials fear that such large deficits, if included as projections in the 1984 budget proposal that Mr. Reagan will send to Congress on Jan. 31, would jolt the money markets and keep long-term interest rates high, endangering economic recovery.

Thus, the tax-increase proposals are viewed by some administration officials as a way to show a declining deficit path now without contradicting Mr. Reagan's remark last week that it would be "wrong" to raise taxes during a recession.

Administration officials said Monday that the president was determined to keep intact both the third installment of his three-year tax cut this July and the scheduled 1985 indexing of the income tax to keep rates from rising with inflation.

Although Mr. Reagan a few weeks ago ruled out tax increases for fiscal 1984, he reportedly reacted differently Monday, displaying what an administration source described as a realization that the deficits in later years must be reduced.

Administration officials said that the "what if" nature of the tax idea contributed to making it acceptable to the president. Mr. Reagan, as well as the Treasury secretary and some other economic advisers, believes the economy will recover faster than projected, the officials said. If this happens, the tax increases may not be necessary.

Administration officials said the \$33 billion in domestic budget cuts that Mr. Reagan had already approved included retrenchments not only in so-called discretionary spending — programs subject to the annual appropriation process in Congress — but also in entitlement programs, where money is paid out automatically each year to everyone who meets fixed criteria and is thereby entitled to a grant. The largest such program is Social Security.

Administration officials said that Mr. Reagan, the Treasury secretary, supports partial taxation of

health insurance contributions by employers, which could raise as much as \$9.7 billion a year by fiscal 1986. Contributions over some set amount would be treated as income and taxed; they are all untaxed fringe benefits now.

This proposal is, however, an initiative of the Department of Health and Human Services, where it is being portrayed more as an effort to control medical costs than as a tax increase, administration officials added.

Taxation of employer health insurance payments is sure to be opposed by organized labor, because such a tax would fall on many union members, and by the insurance industry, which provides the coverage.

According to the congressional Joint Committee on Taxation, taxing all employer contributions in excess of \$150 a month for each family would raise \$9.7 billion in 1986 and \$12.3 billion in 1987.

If the administration rules out elimination of the deduction for state and local sales taxes, it will have lost a potential source of \$6.6 billion in 1986 and \$7.5 billion in 1987. The amount of revenue lost from taxpayer deduction of interest on second homes is minor.

These are just a few of the many tax-increase proposals under consideration. Most have been around for years.

A \$2-a-barrel tax on imported petroleum would raise \$4.2 billion annually by 1986, and a \$5 tax would raise \$9.9 billion. Taxing both domestic and imported oil would about double the amount raised.

Habib, Begin to Meet On Lebanon Impasse

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Philip C. Habib, a special U.S. Middle East envoy, arrived Tuesday in Israel to help resolve the impasse in talks on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Habib was to meet with Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Thursday, the same day the talks were scheduled to resume in Kiryat Shmona, in northern Israel.

One U.S. official said he did not expect Mr. Habib to become involved in the negotiations themselves, limiting his role to talks with Israeli and Lebanese leaders.

A source close to the negotiations said that after five meetings, "all the delegations are still trying to work upon an agreed agenda, rather than on a formula that would avoid a formal agenda."

The head of the U.S. delegation to the talks, Morris Draper, also arrived Tuesday in Israel, and official Lebanese sources said in Beirut that Mr. Draper was carrying amendments suggested by the Lebanese government on a formula for an agenda for the talks.

Israel is insisting on a broad scope, including the normalization of relations, while Lebanon is insisting that the withdrawal of the Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops still in Lebanon takes priority.

Before leaving for the Middle East, Mr. Habib said he hoped to get both sides to agree by "persuasion, common sense, good arguments, good rationalization and common objectives."

Both Israelis and Lebanese expressed the hope that Mr. Habib would use these methods on the other side.

One Israeli official suggested, "It is possible that the Lebanese need pressure to be put on them to show the Arab world they are being dragged, kicking and screaming, into agreements with Israel."

In Beirut, a Lebanese government source said that Lebanon wanted Mr. Habib "to explain to the Israelis that, at this stage, Lebanon cannot normalize relations and thus walk out on the Arabs, who are pouring money to rebuild the nation."

As the diplomatic efforts continued, the police said five persons died and 12 were wounded in renewed sectarian fighting in Israeli-occupied mountains east of Beirut.

They said the clashes started when Christian and Druze gunmen began artillery, mortar and rocket battles in villages in the Chuf mountain region.

A number of shells landed in Hadath, Kfar Chima and Ba'abda, where the presidential palace stands on a hill overlooking Beirut, before the fighting tapered off toward nightfall.

The police said one 155mm artillery shell crashed near the office of President Amin Gemayel.

■ **Arab Group to Visit London**

Moroccan officials said Tuesday that an Arab League mission led by King Hassan II of Morocco would visit London next month as a result of a compromise over the participation of a Palestinian delegate, Reuters reported from Rabat.

The officials said the Feb. 7 visit was made possible by the inclusion of a delegate who would represent the Palestine Liberation Organization.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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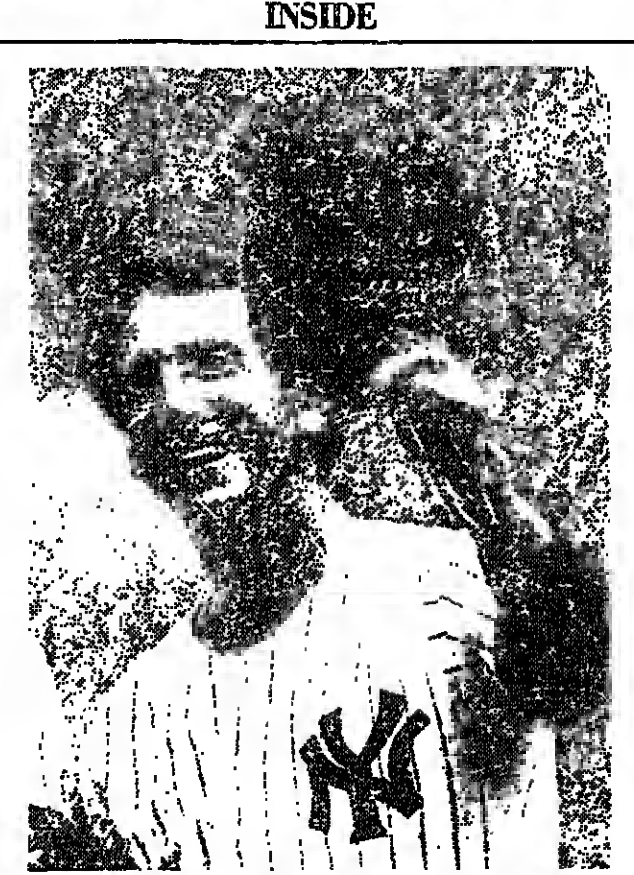
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Billy Martin, who has been hired to manage the New York Yankees for the third time. Page 15.

- In a unique experiment for an American university, a former prisoner of war is being allowed to apply the stark lessons of fear, guilt and pain to a course on philosophy for everyday life. The result is causing a sensation at Stanford. **Insights**, Page 7.
- Howard H. Baker Jr., U.S. Senate majority leader, has told his top aides that he will retire from the Senate when his term ends in January 1985. **Page 3.**
- U.S. delegate Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick and the United Nations are skirmishing again. Mrs. Kirkpatrick said that she saw some "disturbing directions in UN practices." **Page 3.**
- Most major U.S. banks cut their prime lending rates half a point Tuesday to 11 percent, the lowest level since Aug. 18, 1980. But Wall Street prices declined sharply. **Page 9.**

Israel Plans Campaign to Recruit More West Bank Settlers

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government, in a new sign of unwillingness to halt Jewish settlement activity in the West Bank, is preparing an advertising and promotion campaign to encourage its citizens to move to the expanding development towns in the occupied territory.

The campaign, which will feature radio, television and newspaper advertisements and what will amount to a government-run house and apartment locating service for the West Bank, is being directed by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

The spokesman for the ministry, Avraham Hoffmann, estimated that the initial budget for the promotion activities would be about \$150,000.

The decision to launch the campaign has

been made at a time of increased speculation that King Hussein of Jordan is near a decision to join direct negotiations over the future of the West Bank but only if Israel agrees to a freeze on settlement activities.

President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative also includes a call for a freeze on settlements, an issue that is expected to be raised anew next month, when Prime Minister Menachem Begin is scheduled to meet with Mr. Reagan in Washington.

Mr. Begin and other Israeli leaders, however, have rejected both the Reagan plan and the calls for a freeze and have backed up their public pronouncements by increasing settlement activity.

The public campaign promoting the advantages of living in Judea and Samaria, the biblical names for the West Bank, is

the government's latest tactic in seeking to accelerate Israeli settlement in the occupied territory and to make it impossible for any future Israeli government to return the area to Palestinian Arabs as part of a peace settlement.

According to government officials, the initial target of the publicity campaign will be to attract Jewish settlers to 2,200 housing units that are soon to become available in the West Bank. The homes and apartments are concentrated in the development towns of Ariel and Emmanuël, both planned as suburbs of Tel Aviv, and in Kiryat Arba, a settlement established by the militantly nationalist Gush Emunim movement just east of Hebron.

Zohar Gindiel, the official in charge of the promotion effort, has been quoted as saying that he expects to receive 10,000 to

20,000 inquiries from Israelis as a result of the campaign. After the 2,200 units are filled, Mr. Gindiel said, the government will help organize other groups for West Bank towns still in the planning stages.

Mr. Hoffmann, the ministry spokesman, said that by acting as a central information service, the government expects to make it easier for Israelis to find suitable housing in the scattered development towns and other Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

An estimated 25,000 Jewish settlers live in the West Bank. The World Zionist Organization, which is in charge of drafting settlement plans for the government, has set a goal of putting 100,000 Jews in the occupied territory by the mid-1980s.

Critics of the Begin government's policies have said that 100,000 Israelis, even amid a population of 800,000 Arabs, will

make a political settlement involving the return of large areas of the West Bank to Arab control virtually impossible.

The Zionist organization and government officials say they are confident of reaching the 100,000 goal, perhaps as early as 1984. Mr. Hoffmann said the publicity campaign is not being launched to overcome a lack of interest among Israelis in living in the territory, but to make it easier for those who are interested in moving there but unaware of what is available.

However, a report published Monday in Ma'ariv questioned whether the 100,000 goal will be reached even by 1987.

The report, based on an investigation of settlement activity in the West Bank, said most of the activity is concentrated in towns within commuting distance of Tel Aviv or Jerusalem.

Although Mr. Reagan a few weeks ago ruled out tax increases for fiscal 1984, he reportedly reacted differently Monday, displaying what an administration source described as a realization that the deficits in later years must be reduced.

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Turks to Try 740 for Bid At Statehood

ANKARA — More than 700 residents of the seaside town of Fatsa are to go on trial Wednesday — 260 of them facing the death penalty — on charges of trying to turn the town into an independent left-wing state.

The 740 defendants are accused in a 762-page indictment of taking over the northern town, setting up people's committees, and people's courts, in the chaotic days before the military seized power in 1980.

The charges include 90 murders, 30 assaults, arson, bombing, armed robbery and the most serious, that of establishing an independent administration inside a state.

Fatsa, on the Black Sea, has become a symbol of the political polarization that upset Turkey in two years of rampant political violence before the 1980 coup.

Its residents will face a military court in Amasya, a city about 150 kilometers (95 miles) from their town.

They are all alleged members of the outlawed Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Way) group, a faction of the Turkish People's Liberation Army.

According to the indictment, the town was virtually controlled by leftist people's committees that set up people's courts to try those opposed to Marxism and Leninism, which they were trying to establish in the area.

Arms Negotiator Is Reportedly Recalled by White House

By Patrick E. Tyler

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has recalled and is considering the replacement of its ambassador to the Soviet Union and its East European allies because he has made unauthorized statements and has behaved erratically, according to informed government officials.

Richard F. Starr, a former assistant director of the conservative Hoover Institution at Stanford University, was expected at the White House on Tuesday to make an appeal to keep his job in a meeting with William P. Clark, who is President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser.

Mr. Starr could not immediately be reached for comment, but senior

administration officials acknowledged that he was in trouble and was likely to be replaced. The State Department's choice to replace Mr. Starr, they said, is Herbert S. Okun, who served in the administration of President Jimmy Carter as the State Department's representative to strategic nuclear arms talks.

In another personnel move affecting U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations, Eugene V. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz have submitted to the White House the name of a career Foreign Service officer, Roger Kirk, as their choice to become Mr. Rostow's deputy director.

Mr. Kirk would replace Robert T. Grey Jr., whose nomination to the deputy's post was abandoned

last week by the White House in the face of conservative opposition in the Senate led by Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican.

Officials said efforts to remove Mr. Starr stem from a consensus in the State Department that his behavior over the past several months may have jeopardized the administration's credibility in negotiations to reduce conventional arms in Europe, formally known as Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks.

These negotiations, which have proceeded at a tedious pace for more than a decade, aim at reducing the array of tanks, artillery and non-nuclear missiles facing each other across the frontier between Western and Eastern Europe since the end of World War II.

Officials familiar with Mr.

Starr's reports from the Vienna talks said that in recent months he has exhibited an overriding concern about security. They said he has sought permission from the State Department to clothe his negotiating team in bulletproof undergarments and arm them with pistols to protect them from possible terrorist attacks.

He also has asked, according to the officials, for armored protection for the security detail assigned to him and has expressed concern that his quarters were vulnerable to a bazooka fire.

The officials said Mr. Starr has refused to eat in some East European embassies out of fear of being poisoned. There appeared to be no basis for Mr. Starr's worries, according to the officials, but one said Mr. Starr apparently had been very upset about the terrorist kidnapping in Italy of U.S. Brigadier General James L. Dozier in December 1981.

Mr. Starr reportedly has also given several speeches abroad in recent months that were not cleared by his superiors. A number of statements made in these speeches reportedly caused problems for the State Department.

In another speech, Mr. Starr reportedly stated that there could be no conventional arms agreement with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact until an agreement is reached on intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

Several conservative senators have reportedly expressed interest in Mr. Starr's case. One knowledgeable Senate staffer said Senator Orrin G. Hatch, a Utah Republican, sent an aide to investi-

gate Mr. Starr's performance in Vienna last month. After the aide returned, Senator Hatch decided not to oppose action against Mr. Starr, this staffer said, and privately reported that Mr. Starr represented "a national disaster."

The appointment of Mr. Kirk to the arms control agency would be likely to run into opposition from Senate conservatives. They want to place a conservative Republican under Mr. Rostow to coordinate arms control policy with a sensitivity for domestic politics, according to a Senate Republican aide.

The Senate aide and other officials said the White House also is considering several defeated Republican congressmen for the post, including Robert W. Daniel Jr. of Virginia, Robert K. Dornan of California and David F. Emery of Maine.

Reagan, Angered by News Leaks, Orders New Controls on His Staff

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, complaining that news leaks were disrupting the decision-making process on the budget and other matters, has directed that White House staff members obtain clearance before discussing certain matters with the press.

"I've had it up to my knickers with these leaks," Mr. Reagan was reported to have told aides Monday. His comment was disclosed by David R. Gergen, the White House director of communications.

Under a new set of "guidelines for press coordination," Mr. Gergen's office is to designate a small number of White House aides to answer questions on specific subjects. Staff members not designated must receive clearance from his office before answering questions on those subjects.

Mr. Gergen said that Mr. Reagan had become upset because of "free-lancing" by various staff members in giving "misleading and inaccurate" accounts of the budget and other matters to the press. He said it was "appalling" for participants in sensitive budget meetings to discuss the contents of those meetings with representatives of the news media.

"The president has the right to conduct business and make decisions in something other than a fishbowl," Mr. Gergen said.

The guidelines were issued by James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, who was caught Monday in some embar-

assing publicity over an unauthorized disclosure of his own.

In an interview with the Dallas Morning News, published Sunday, Mr. Baker was quoted as suggesting strongly that Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan ought to resign. A special prosecutor cleared Mr. Donovan last year of charges that he had engaged in illegal labor practices as a businessman.

"Ray Donovan shouldn't be there," he was quoted as saying. "What's he thinking about? He's got his good name now. He's vindicated."

Mr. Baker issued a statement of regret about the quotations. "I have apologized to the secretary this morning that such views appeared in the public press, and I assured him that he continues to enjoy the full support and confidence of the president."

Mr. Baker made the comments while hunting wild turkeys in Texas over the Christmas holiday. An associate said Monday that he had mistakenly thought that the interviewer would only write about his shooting turkeys, and not about his comments on substantive matters.

He signaled his embarrassment to other staff members Monday in his memorandum on press contacts. At the bottom of the covering page, he wrote: "P.S. The president has refused to make an exception for interviews in turkey blinds."

If the new regulations are complied with, they would sharply change the way White House officials conduct relations with reporters.

Many White House aides decline to discuss sensitive matters with reporters. But on occasion, many also engage in a standard practice in Washington: making comments to reporters on the condition that they not be publicly identified.

Some White House officials were predicting Monday evening that this practice would continue even with the new guidelines.

White House officials and reporters say a range of motives led to unauthorized disclosures. In some cases, a staff member wants something publicized to force the president's hand, or to prevent something from happening, or simply to vent some frustration that cannot be expressed to colleagues.

Mr. Gergen cited recent news articles suggesting that Mr. Reagan was leaning toward military spending cuts and certain levels of cuts in domestic spending programs.

He also cited an article in the New York Times last week quoting a White House official as terming the current stage of the budget process an "unmitigated disaster."

"That is not a view that is shared here at the White House," Mr. Gergen said, adding that various reports about frictions within the White House staff were also upsetting to the president.

Mr. Lyutov also invited the Italian magistrate investigating the case to come to Bulgaria to question Mr. Celenk.

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Scotland Offers New 'Quickie' Postal Divorce

LONDON — Do-it-yourself "quickie" divorces by mail went into effect Tuesday in Scotland.

They cost £40 (about \$63) and take about two months to become final compared with regular proceedings which could cost about £250 and take nine months.

The new system, which does not involve lawyers, will apply to undefended actions on the grounds of separation for five years, or for two years with the consent of both partners.

It excludes actions involving children under 16, financial claims, mental illness or any court proceedings already underway that might end a marriage.

The Selling Of Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

arms talks are not being taken seriously by the administration," an official said. "The major Soviet propaganda drive is going to be in Europe and we have to meet it there."

Some officials contend that in the public relations duel, the administration is hampered by the secrecy of the arms talks and its sense of timing in the actual bargaining.

In the medium-range missile talks, one alternative proposal has reportedly been attempted already, although the administration has not publicized it.

The basic U.S. proposal was the "zero option," that is, the withdrawal and dismantling of about 600 Soviet medium-range missiles and cancellation of U.S. plans to deploy 108 Pershing 2 missiles and 464 ground-launched cruise missiles.

But in September, diplomatic sources disclosed that the U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, had informally sounded out the Soviet negotiator, Yuri A. Kvitsinsky, on a proposal that would give each side some missiles, fewer than 160, and equality of destructive power. By one account, the United States would get more launchers to match off the greater destructive power of the three warheads on Soviet SS-20 missiles.

These sources said that when the package was relayed to the two capitals, Moscow rejected it out of hand and Washington objected to portions of it but not all of it.

The experts warn that too many public relations disclosures destroy confidence in the actual negotiations.

"We're watching now to see how much the Soviets go public with things," said a high official. "It's a bad sign if they do it too much, because that will mean the talks are going to be a lot less serious."

Mr. Rasmisi's 18-year-old sister, Sahar, had never seen her suitor. 25-year-old Fuad Hakki, but that was not important. He was from a good family, he was pious, did not drink and, a college graduate, he earned a respectable salary, the equivalent of \$200 a month.

Mr. Rasmisi quickly agreed to arrange an appointment with his sister.

Three days later Mr. Hakki knocked on the door of the Rasmisi home. He wore a gray business suit. Coffee was served, and the parents quizzed the suitor about his job, his salary, his personal habits. The suitor in turn quizzed Miss Rasmisi about her friends, her interests, her attitude toward having children. He looked pleased when

she said she would rather be a housewife than a career woman.

Finally, Mr. Hakki said, "This is very good coffee," a code phrase meaning that the meeting had gone well and that, yes, he did want to marry Miss Rasmisi. The young couple recited a verse from the Koran, a ritual known as *fatiha*, in which the woman promises to consider no other marriage proposal, and a wedding date was set for late next year.

During the year of courtship, Miss Rasmisi and Mr. Hakki will meet only in the presence of family members.

They will not go to movies or parties together. They will not hold hands or share any moments of intimacy. Should the two engage in any premarital sexual activity — a rare thing in Egypt — chances are that Mr. Hakki would promptly sever his relationship with Miss Rasmisi, considering her immoral and unworthy of marriage.

"I remember holding hands with my fiancé in Cairo in the '60s," Nayra Atiya, an American author who married an Egyptian, said, "and people would come up and say, 'You shouldn't do that. Remember where you are. This is Egypt.'"

Zaib Hosni, a university professor, said: "If you do slip off alone with a boy you care for, you feel tremendous guilt, because you know it is wrong, even if you are only talking. You live with the fear that you'll be caught. To fall in love in Egypt subjects you to a great deal of pressure."

Indeed, in a conservative, Islamic and sexually segregated society such as Egypt's, where the television series "Dallas" and "Love Boat" have recently been banned as immoral, there are few places where love can bloom and fewer places still where lovers can go. Love denied is the pain that many young Egyptians must silently suffer.

"In my village I've known women who have gotten married with tears in their eyes," a male Egyptian doctor said. "They are marrying one man and they love another."

East Germany Denies Honecker Was Target Of Assassination Bid

By James M. Markham

BONN — East Germany denied Tuesday a West German magazine's assertion that Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, was the target of a New Year's Eve assassination attempt, but in its denial confirmed details of the original account.

The West German weekly Stern reported Tuesday that Paul Essling, a 41-year-old heating engineer disgraced by the Communist leadership's ousting of his wife, tried to kill Mr. Honecker as his motorcade was traveling through the village of Klosterfelde north of Berlin.

With photos of Mr. Essling and in considerable detail, Stern reported that he drove wildly through the road by security guards.

Stern said Mr. Essling opened fire on the guards, wounding one of them severely in the lungs. He was reported to have killed himself with his World War II revolver when cornered by other guards armed with AK-47 assault rifles.

In a terse item, the state-run news agency, ADN, said: "The press office of the Interior Ministry denies false reports of Western agencies and press concerning a traffic incident on Dec. 31, 1982, in Klosterfelde."

Nothing in the ADN account specifically contradicted the Stern version, which said that Mr. Ess-

ling, an overbearing and authoritarian figure, had drunk some champagne before trying to shoot the Communist leader.

The ADN account was surprising in its admission that it was possible under the closely regimented East German government, for a driver to be carrying a revolver and to fire at police.

The 70-year-old Mr. Honecker appeared well on East German television Monday night at a New Year's reception for diplomats. He attended last week's Warsaw Pact summit in Prague.

Those meeting here included the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, and the defense ministers from East Germany, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, according to the official CTK news agency. General Martin Dzur represented Czechoslovakia, and Poland was represented by a deputy to General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The news agency said the meeting was attended by Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact's armed forces, and General Anatoly Gribkov, his chief of staff. The report gave no details of the agenda.

Last week, during the semiannual meeting of the Warsaw Pact political committee, the alliance of NATO pleading that neither side would launch an attack with conventional or nuclear weapons.

But some dare to break ancient taboos by choosing own mates

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — Hassan Rasmisi was stopped near his home the other day by a young man with whom he had a nodding acquaintance.

"Excuse me," the man said, coming right to the point. "I have seen your sister, and I would like to marry her."

Mr. Rasmisi's 18-year-old sister, Sahar, had never seen her suitor. 25-year-old Fuad Hakki, but that was not important. He was from a good family, he was pious, did not drink and, a college graduate, he earned a respectable salary, the equivalent of \$200 a month.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Afghans Said to Kidnap Russians

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Afghan insurgents have kidnapped more than a dozen Soviet nationals, including several civilian advisers to the regime of President Babrak Karmal, from a bazaar in the city of Mazar-i-Sharif, on the Afghan-Soviet border, a Western diplomatic source reported Tuesday.

The source quoted a diplomatic report from Kabul as saying that the abductions took place last week and involved "12 to 14 Russians," including two women. However, the informant did not have the names or official status of the victims, whose abduction caused "turmoil" in the city. The source added that there was still no word on the fate of the victims.

Kabul radio said Tuesday that a severe earthquake last month killed 515 persons, injured about 3,000 and destroyed thousands of houses in Afghanistan's northern province of Baghlan. The quake, monitored in Islamabad, Pakistan, by Reuters, said the Dec. 16 earthquake also killed more than 20,000 cattle.

France, Spain Pledge Closer Ties

PARIS (Reuters) — France and Spain, both under Socialist governments, pledged Tuesday to foster a new era of close relations despite the continuing friction over Spain's entry into the European Community.

A meeting between Foreign Minister Fernando Morán of Spain and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson was the first high-level contact between France and the new Spanish government. The meeting was aimed at breaking through long-standing disputes mainly over EC issues and Basque terrorism and to map out new areas for joint action.

Mr. Morán said there had been many areas in which the two countries agreed, including policy in Latin America, the Middle East, the developing world and human rights. Mr. Cheysson said the two countries shared common ambitions that went far beyond their conflicts and disputes.

N.Y. Prisoners Release Hostages

OSSINING, New York (AP) — Rebellious prison inmates released their 17 hostages unharmed Tuesday after a 53-hour siege at the Ossining Correctional Facility, and state correction officials vowed that prison conditions would soon be improved.

The siege at the prison began winding down Monday after local television stations broadcast a list of 10 points of agreement the inmates said they had reached in negotiations with officials.

Corrections Commissioner Thomas Coughlin said recreation schedules would be made more reasonable and that rules concerning packages would change.

For the Record

DETROIT (UPI) — A United Airlines DC-8 cargo plane crashed in flames on takeoff Tuesday at Metropolitan Airport, killing all three crew members, but its radioactive cargo was recovered intact, authorities said. A Wayne County spokesman said firefighters found the container carrying the 21 pounds (9.5 kilograms) of radioactive material in the tail section. Officials said there was no danger from radioactivity.

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta (AP) — Army Captain Thomas Sangara, 35, has been named prime minister of Upper Volta by an extraordinary meeting of the ruling Council of Public Salvation, authorized sources announced Tuesday. The council has run the country since the military coup d'état last Nov. 7, in which Colonel Saye Zerbo was overthrown.

VIENNA (UPI) — Werner Ploier, an actor and theater producer, was sentenced to two years in jail Tuesday for having three men to beat up the star of the stage show "Evita" so his girlfriend could take over the role. Isabel Weicken, the star, was attacked outside her home last March 12.

Habib and Begin to Meet On Impasse Over Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, but is not a member of its executive committee.

They identified the delegate as Mohammed Mithem, who was dismissed by Israel nearly three years ago as mayor of Halhul in the occupied West Bank and now lives in Amman, Jordan.

The mission was set up by the Arab summit in Fez in September to present a Middle East peace plan to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Its visit to London was called off, however, because of Britain's refusal to accept the inclusion of a PLO delegate.

The dispute over Palestinian representation forced Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain to cancel a planned tour of Gulf countries this month and strained British-Arab relations.

Palestinian sources in Rabat said Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, had accepted the compromise.

The Soviet news agency Tass said that Mr. Arafat arrived in Moscow Tuesday evening for a "short business visit." The Associated Press reported from Moscow that before leaving Amman after two days of talks with King Hussein of Jordan, Mr. Arafat said he would meet with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, on "current international efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East."

Because the family is the central unit in Egyptian society, it is assumed that everyone will take a spouse soon after reaching marriageable age — about 16 for a girl and 21 for a man. People who do not marry are viewed with suspicion, and unmarried adults often continue to live with their families. For a single man, living alone would be unusual; for a woman, unthinkable.

"My brother-in-law is 28, and he was getting very panicky to be still single," an Egyptian novelist said. "So he went to his mother the other day and said, 'I want to get married.' His mother got a photograph of an unmarried younger woman who lives nearby. A meeting was set up. He said he liked the coffee and as soon as he can afford an apartment and the furnishings, they will be married."

Marriage is a civil contract here rather than a religious sacrament. Written into the contract are the precise size of the *mahr*, or bride payment, perhaps \$2,000 for a man of average means, and how much the groom will pay in the event of divorce.

Popular television shows and novels promote the idea that love should precede marriage, as in the West, although the opposite usually happens. Many Egyptians say that the love that takes root after marriage has a more solid foundation than the starry-eyed crushes that often lead to marriage in the United States and Europe.

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INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK an international development financing institution

announces that it will hold an International Architectural Competition for the architectural design of the proposed Headquarters Building for the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Research and Training Institute to be built in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

All interested Architectural and Engineering Firms should submit the following prequalification details by the 12 Rabial Thani 1403H, corresponding to 26 January 1983.

1. Title of Architectural Firm, Address, Telex Number, Names and Qualifications of Principals; together with similar information for any associated firms required to offer the complete Architectural, Structural, Building services, Landscaping and external works design for the complex.
2. Details of a maximum of five similar buildings which the Firm has designed within the last ten years, to include:
 - Name of the Project, Name of the Client, prizes and commendations, if any, Period of Design, Period of Construction, Construction Cost (in Saudi Arabian Riyals or United States Dollars), responsibility, if any, for supervision of construction.
3. Gross Fee Income for last five years, on an annual basis, for Architectural Design work, together with Bankers references.
4. Covering letter authenticating that all information given is a true statement of fact.

These prequalification details should be submitted to the offices of the Bank's Technical Adviser for the Competition:

Kattan-Gibb
87 Saqr Quayyah Street
(Main Salami Street)
Al-Salamah District I
Jeddah N26 W4 Sector
Telephone: 683 3732.

Or by post to:
Kattan-Gibb

Majority Leader Baker Won't Seek New Term As Senator, Aides Say

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Howard H. Baker Jr., the Senate majority leader, has told his top aides that he will retire from the Senate when his term ends in January 1985.

Two of the aides said Monday that the Tennessee Republican had been worn down by his Senate work and by conflicts among his Republican colleagues and the White House. Senator Baker plans to announce his coming retirement in Tennessee next month, they said.

"He wants a new career, and wants to make some money," said one of the senator's aides.

Senator Baker was said to believe that President Ronald Reagan will seek re-election, and thus thwart the senator's own ambition. In the event that Mr. Reagan declines to seek re-election, however, the senator is expected to campaign for the presidency.

The 57-year-old legislator, who was a successful lawyer before his election to the Senate, is serving his third term. He has spent the last four years as Republican leader and became majority leader in 1981, after Republicans won control of the Senate. His colleagues respected him to the leadership last month.

Senator Baker was said to be fearful that Republicans could lose control of the Senate next year, leading to his demotion to minority leader. This would be an especially difficult role after the influence and celebrity that he has enjoyed as majority leader.

The senator considers himself both Mr. Reagan's lieutenant in the Senate and the Republican emissary to the White House. He spent most of the last two years mediating disputes between the two sides of Pennsylvania Avenue.

"The senator, who came to Washington as a millionaire, has sacrificed most of his fortune to his political career, the aides said, and he now feels the need to make money."

Senator Baker also was said to have become bored with his legislative work and to be eager to embark on a new career.

The senator has studied the retirement in 1976 of former Senator Mike Mansfield, a Democrat of Montana, then the majority leader. Senator Baker was said to feel that like Mr. Mansfield, his departure at the end of a presidential term would aid Mr. Reagan by enabling the president to begin a new term with a new Republican leader.

Senator Baker also was said to have been mindful of the fact that every member of the Senate Republican leadership will be up for re-election next year. If they were all campaigning, he asked aides, who would mind the store?

The senator's wife, Joy, whose father, the late Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, was also a Senate Republican leader, was said to have sought to persuade Senator Baker to remain in the Senate.

The majority leader ended the last session by rebuffing a challenge to his leadership by a small group of Republican conservatives who filibustered against an increase of 5 cents a gallon in the gasoline tax. Senator Baker broke the filibuster by keeping the Senate in session until shortly before Christmas Day.

He had earlier used his considerable powers of persuasion to induce the president to endorse the measure, which also had the support of the speaker of the House, Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat.

The legislation marked the first time that Senator Baker and Representative O'Neill had worked together on a major legislative project, and predictions that it was a harbinger of cooperation in the new Congress.

A year ago, Senator Baker told the president that the projected budget deficit was unacceptably high, and he played a major role in



Howard H. Baker Jr.

Reagan Critic Launches A Republican Crusade

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon, one of President Ronald Reagan's most vocal critics within the Republican Party, this week began what he described as an open battle "for the soul of my party" with a five-day swing through the early primary states in New England.

Senator Packwood's schedule strongly resembles that of a presidential candidate, but he insists he has no intention of becoming one. He is going to New Hampshire, the first presidential primary state; to Boston, where television broadcasts reach southern New Hampshire; and to Maine, which has an early presidential delegate selection caucus date.

The trip, he said in a recent interview, is "a political, but not a presidential, trip," aimed at "spreading my brand of Republicanism hither and there."

"I want to tug my party back into the mainstream before it's too late," he said. "I'm trying to change its direction."

The White House has no official reaction to the trip, said Larry M. Speakes, the deputy press secretary. But Mr. Packwood's effort is hardly going unnoticed.

"When you talk about saving the soul of the Republican Party, that's a direct slap at the president," one administration strategist said. "I've thought for the last year and a half that Packwood wanted to run for president."

"He's going after the old Rockefeller group," the strategist added. "Packwood sees a void out there, and he feels he can fill it."

"This trip is no threat to anyone in the White House," Senator Packwood contended. He said his purpose is not to run for president, but to provide a rallying point for other moderate Republicans concerned about the rightward drift of the party in recent years.

"If we all say, 'Let's do nothing' and don't speak out, then there won't be any change," said the three-term senator, who is largely unknown outside the nation's capital and his home state. "Someone has to be the point man. Someone has to bring these issues before the party."

Mr. Packwood, ousted last month as chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, has frequently criticized the Reagan administration for alienating women and minorities and becoming "the party built on white, Anglo-Saxon males over 40."

But the trip, which began with an appearance Sunday in Connecticut, represents his most concerted and open challenge to President Reagan and other conservative party leaders. Senator Packwood is appearing in four states before some of the groups most unhappy with Reagan policies — women, environmentalists and Jewish people — as well as Eastern establishment Republicans, long uncomfortable with Mr. Reagan.

The journey, he said, "is in no way designed to twist the tail or tweak the nose of anyone in the White House." But moments later, he added, "I've got a lot of causes to talk about."

Among them are the Equal Rights Amendment, legalized abortion and the sale of sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control

Nuclear Panel in U.S., Amid Criticism, Sets New Goals on Safety

By David Burnham
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite the strong objections of its senior advisory group, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has approved a new statement of safety goals for U.S. nuclear-power plants. The statement is designed to provide an explicit description of the commission's views on the acceptable level of risk to public health and safety.

Criticism of the statement, which was issued Monday, was voiced by the commission's Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, which found fault with specific aspects of the new policy. The committee noted that the government had abandoned the standard that the social risks of reactors "should be as low as reasonably achievable."

The commission approved the goals by a 4-to-1 margin, with only one, Victor Gilinsky, opposing the statement. The policy is tentative in the sense that it will undergo a two-year evaluation by the commission staff before becoming final.

Mr. Gilinsky said that the effect of the policy was to "place a cap on regulation, not on risk."

The first goal adopted by the commission was that "individual members of the public should be provided a level of protection from the consequences of nuclear power plant operation such that individuals bear no significant additional risk to life and health."

The second goal was that the so-

Trial Averted Kirkpatrick Says UN Spends Too Much and Violates 'Universality'

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick and the United Nations are skirmishing again.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, the United States delegate, said in an interview that she saw some "disturbing directions" in UN practices which are deeply worrisome. She cited what she described as an "erosion of restraint" in spending money and a breach in "the principle of universality," the prime example being an attempt to oust Israel from the General Assembly.

For their part, some Third World delegates and UN officials say they are concerned over what they believe is a harsher, stiffer American stance toward the organization.

They note that the United States repeatedly cast the sole negative vote in General Assembly resolutions on subjects as diverse as a code against apartheid in sports to a plea against exporting outlawed drugs. The Reagan administration's latest move, refusing to pay the U.S. share for a rules commission for the sea law treaty, is seen to be part of the same go-it-alone stance.

"Is there a new policy?" Mrs. Kirkpatrick asked rhetorically. "The answer is no."

It is not true, she said, that Washington is taking a sterner line. Over the last dozen years, she said, the United States has frequently voted alone.

But delegates here say they are disturbed by an American insistence on breaking a consensus in the assembly, where resolutions are merely recommendations, even on matters of lesser importance to Washington.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick was reluctant to discuss the reasons for this. But an official with inside knowledge of the process said that "on the great bulk of resolutions, instructions" from the State Department were followed.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who once denounced the United Nations as a place that worsens conflict, said in the interview, "I feel pretty good about us and the UN." She said that one new approach involved consulting Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar "on all aspects of U.S. policy."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said she had adopted a new tactic to hold down UN costs. Noting that the assembly often votes resolutions that require money for such purposes as conferences without regard to budget ceilings, she said, "Budgeting by resolution was running amok."

Kirkpatrick Says UN Spends Too Much and Violates 'Universality'

As a result, she said, when the assembly approved an outer-space conference, the United States proposed that its \$120,000 cost come from the organization's existing funds. Similar amendments to other resolutions were proposed, and all were roundly beaten. But Mrs. Kirkpatrick said she thought the point was getting across.

On the issue of universality, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said there had been other attempts to breach the principle that all UN members should be included in all UN undertakings.

Last fall, she noted, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development voted to use UN money for a round of trade bargaining limited to developing nations.

"This is a straw in the wind which is disturbing," she said.

U.S. Government Alleges Sex Bias In Pension Plans

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration told the Supreme Court on Tuesday that the use of actuarial tables to provide lower monthly pensions to women than to men violated federal civil rights law.

Solicitor General Rex Lee argued in a written brief that the almost universal practice of basing different monthly pension benefits on the life expectancy of women and men as groups violated Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

"Whether a woman contributes a greater amount of her compensation than a man for an equal benefit or contributes an equal amount for a lesser benefit, the use of sex-based actuarial tables in calculating periodic benefits results in the same discrimination," Mr. Lee argued.

Although the particular case on which the Justice Department commented involved pension plans used by 3,400 colleges for about 650,000 employees, the issues raised in the case could affect millions of American workers.

The operators of pension plans have argued that the use of life expectancy tables results in a fair system because men as a group get paid the same benefits as women as a group. This is because in the United States women tend to live longer than men and thus, although their monthly benefit is smaller, their total benefit is about the same when viewed on a group basis.

Anti-Semitic Incidents Said to Decline in U.S.

By Alison Muscatine
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Acts of vandalism and violence reported against Jews decreased across the United States last year, largely because the police, politicians, and news organizations have become more responsive to anti-Semitic incidents, according to a report by the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith.

The report, released Monday, showed a 15-percent decline in the number of anti-Semitic incidents recorded nationally in 1982, the first decline in three years. Overall, there were 829 incidents reported in 1982, as against 974 in 1981.

About two-thirds of all the anti-Semitic incidents reported occurred in four states — New York, California, New Jersey and Massachusetts. The South was the only region of the country where the reported number of incidents against Jews increased, from 81 to 91.

Arrests nationally for incidents such as defacing synagogues, businesses, schools and homes, increased from 114 in 1981 to 167 in 1982.

"There is no room for complacency," said Alvin J. Steinberg, a national official of the Anti-Defamation League, Monday. "We are gratified on the one hand, but we know that we cannot relax our vigil."

The organization noted a dramatic escalation in violence against Jews in Western Europe, where anti-Israeli and pro-Arab sentiment stemming from the crisis in the Middle East has apparently increased. In 1982, six persons died and 216 were wounded, according to the report.

Cuts Proposed In California's Social Programs

By Peter Sutfeld
New York Times Service

SACRAMENTO, California — Governor George Deukmejian has proposed to solve California's financial crisis by cutting spending in next year's budget and carrying over half of this year's \$1.5-billion deficit to next year.

"This is a balanced budget which calls for no tax increase," the Republican governor said in a speech Monday. Many of the spending reductions would be in social programs favored by his Democratic predecessor, Edmund G. Brown Jr.

Among the programs he suggested reducing were the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, the state Public Defender's Office, the Air Resources Board, the California Coastal Commission, the California Conservation Corps, the California Arts Council, and the state Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

However, the newly elected governor pledged to "become the No. 1 crime fighter in California" and proposed adding 1,416 public safety jobs, mostly prison guards. The prison population will grow from 37,800 to 46,300 next year, he estimated, and said: "My longtime support for capital punishment will continue."

Public schools would get a 5-percent increase in state aid under the Deukmejian proposals, but higher education would be financed in part by increasing charges to students. State employees would get a 5-percent raise. But recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, one of the largest welfare programs, would get no cost-of-living increase from the state.

Greece Asks U.S. Why Jets Landed At Base in Crete

ATHENS — Greece, soon to resume negotiations on the future of four American military bases, has called for an explanation of why six U.S. Air Force jets landed without permission at the U.S. Suda Bay base in Crete, a government official said.

Pro-government newspapers said the American F-4 Phantom jets should have obtained clearance before landing since agreements for the operation of U.S. bases in Greece permit only U.S. Navy planes to land at Suda Bay.

A government spokesman said the U.S. Embassy air attaché was called Monday to the Foreign Ministry to explain the recent landings.

Negotiations between Athens and Washington over the four U.S. bases in Greece resume about Jan. 20. A 1953 defense cooperation pact governing the operation of the bases expired in 1978. Greek sources said Athens wants to raise the amount of rent for the bases.

U.S. Names Belize Envoy

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan Monday chose Malcolm Barneby, a Foreign Service officer, to be the first U.S. ambassador to the Central American country of Belize, which became independent in 1981.

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Nakasone and Chun Meet in Seoul On \$4-Billion Economic Aid Plan

SEOUL — Yasuhiro Nakasone, making the first official visit to South Korea by a Japanese prime minister, met Tuesday with President Chun Doo Hwan to discuss a \$4-billion Japanese aid package.

Mr. Nakasone, his wife, Tsutako, and an entourage of 50 officials were welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Kim Sang Hyup. Japan's flag flew from government buildings for the first time since 1945, when 35 years of Japanese colonial rule ended.

The military police were on guard at the airport as Mr. Nakasone arrived, but no special security measures were noticeable on the 15-mile (24-kilometer) route into the capital.

A man speaking Korean telephoned the Japanese Embassy on Sunday and said he would kill Mr. Nakasone as he drove into Seoul.

Mr. Nakasone said before leaving Japan that he hoped the visit, his first overseas trip since he became prime minister in November, would establish mutual trust and friendship between South Korea and Japan.

Japan stirred considerable hostile reaction in both North and South Korea last year when changes in Japanese history textbooks glossed over the country's colonial and wartime record in Korea. Later the government promised to revise the changes.

Mr. Nakasone is visiting Seoul just one week before he is to go to Washington for talks with President Ronald Reagan. North Korea

and leftist opposition parties in Japan have said the visit is aimed at the formation of a military alliance linking Seoul, Tokyo and Washington.

North Korea's official radio broadcast an editorial by the country's Communist Party newspaper, Rodong Sinmun, saying "the moves to form the triangular military alliance pose a grave threat to peace and security in Korea and Asia, and are a vicious challenge to the national independence of the peoples in this region and their cause of independence."

Arrangements Completed
Henry Scott Stokes of The New York Times reported from Tokyo:

Officials in Tokyo said that in the meeting between the two leaders, Mr. Nakasone had told Mr. Chun that arrangements had been completed for the \$4-billion aid package, which is to last for five years beginning in April.

Diplomats in Tokyo described the package as the biggest aid amount ever offered to another country by Japan. They said the decision to give the money to South Korea, Japan's strategic neighbor, was made personally by Mr. Nakasone when he took office.

U.S. officials in Tokyo and Seoul strongly welcomed the decision by Japan to help South Korea's hard-pressed economy as a major gesture to an American ally.

Mike Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, called Mr. Nakasone's journey to Seoul "a dramatic move."

For years after World War II, Japan and South Korea had no diplomatic relations. The Koreans were embittered by a legacy of colonial domination by Japan from 1910 to 1945 and by a history of Japanese invasions from the 16th century into modern times.

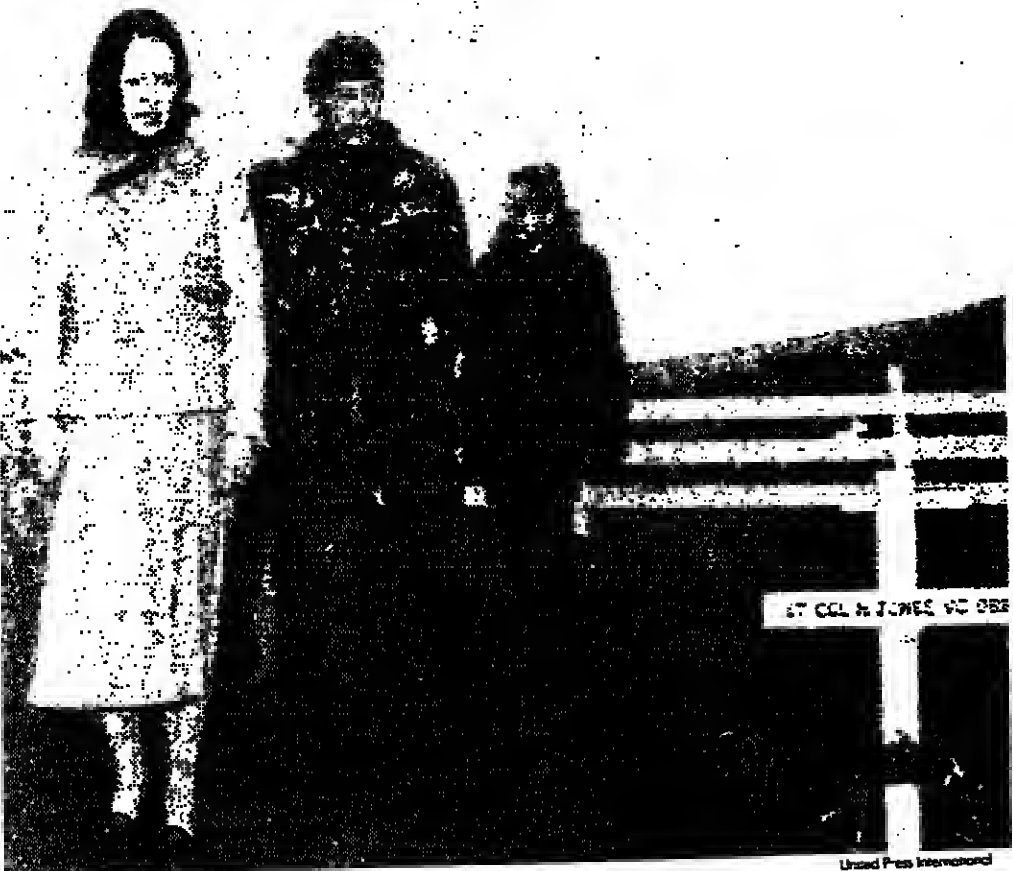
Seoul and Tokyo normalized their relations in 1965, when President Park Chung Hee of South Korea sought Japanese economic aid to spur South Korea's industrial success of the 1970s. But the two nations' relations were never close.

Mr. Nakasone is the first Japanese prime minister to visit Seoul for talks since South Korea gained independence in 1948. Two other Japanese leaders have visited Seoul, but they visited for purely ceremonial occasions.

For two proud countries with formal traditions, the Japanese prime minister's visit is more important for the symbolism of the decision than Mr. Nakasone's visit to Seoul than for the offer of economic aid.

But the \$4-billion agreement, consisting of \$1.85 billion in credits for industrial and other projects and \$2.15 billion in Japanese Export-Import Bank funds, is a major stimulus to the ailing Korean economy.

The \$4 billion is not much when set against South Korean foreign debts, estimated at \$39 billion by U.S. experts, but what counts for South Korea is the sign that Japan will underpin its economy, strained by heavy military spending and too rapid industrial expansion.



Margaret Thatcher visiting the San Carlos cemetery where 14 British servicemen are buried. With her are Major General David Thorne, the Falkland Islands military commissioner and commander of British forces, and Sir Rex Hunt, the civil commissioner.

Thatcher, in Falklands, Criticizes Argentina for Ignoring War Dead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
STANLEY, Falkland Islands — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain dismissed criticism Tuesday of her visit to the Falkland Islands and accused Argentina of ignoring its own victims in the 74-day war here last spring.

Mrs. Thatcher, on the third day of her visit, said that Britain had made repeated efforts through the International Red Cross to have Argentina repatriate its dead from temporary graves on the islands.

"It seems to me to be the first duty of any country to honor those fighting for their own country, and if they don't we will have to bury them in a suitable and fitting cemetery," Mrs. Thatcher said. "We know this has to be done because we are the sort of nation which looks after men who fall in battle, even though they fall fighting us, and we shall do it."

The prime minister was asked about criticism in Britain of the cost of the colony. Unofficial estimates have put the figure for the war, the garrison and a development plan at £2.5 billion (\$4 billion).

She said she believed that people at home would be prepared to bear the burden.

"There is a feeling that we stand by people who are loyal to us, those of British stock, those who want to stay British," she said. "The Falklands are very British and are becoming even more so."

It has also been suggested that Mrs. Thatcher was making the trip to boost her political standing in advance of the next general elections, which must be held by May 1984.

The prime minister planned another day of visiting the South Atlantic islands, including two schools, King Edward Hospital and a new housing project before making a special trip to award honors to several British warships guarding the islands.

Mrs. Thatcher said that the relationship between members of the British military garrison of 4,000 men and the 1,000 islanders was excellent.

"And that is as it should be, because we are going to defend the Falklands for a very long time," she said.

Mrs. Thatcher was expected to remain in the Falklands until Wednesday or Thursday.

Officials kept her departure date secret to forestall any possible attack by Argentina on the Royal Air Force Hercules transport plane that will fly her to Ascension Island on her way home.

On Monday night, Mrs. Thatcher was cheered and given a citation by islanders for her "unyielding leadership." More than 500 people, nearly a third of the island's population, turned out for a reception in her honor at Stanley Town Hall.

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Nonaligned States Reportedly Tell Managua to Soften U.S. Criticism

United Press International
MANAGUA — Moderate delegates to a conference of nonaligned nations told Nicaragua on Tuesday to tone down a communiqué prepared by Managua's leftist Sandinista regime that harshly criticized the United States, sources said.

On Monday, Nicaragua had made public a revised version of its original communiqué, deleting all references to an earlier call for the expulsion of the United States from the Organization of American States.

The language of the revised version was significantly toned down from the original communiqué, which was presented to delegates before their arrival for a weeklong conference of nations professing nonalignment.

But sources close to the delegates said India, Yugoslavia and other moderate nations demanded that the document be revised again. They said discussion of a third version of the statement was already under way.

The sources said moderate delegates probably would accept the communiqué's call for solidarity with Argentina in its claim to the Falkland Islands.

The communiqué says that negotiations must be started as soon as possible to end the British rule in the islands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas, in order to prevent another war.

The sources said the nonaligned nations' 49-member coordinating bureau probably would limit its final declaration on Central America to a format developed just before the conference by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

The four countries, whose foreign ministers met in Panama over the weekend, stated that the United States should "not resort to threats or the use of force in its international relations" in Central America, an allusion to Sandinista charges of U.S. backing for Nicaraguan rebels operating from Honduras.

The nonaligned meeting in Managua has been limited so far to issues affecting Latin America, including the violence in El Salvador.

The meeting, which began Monday, is also organizing a summit of the 96-member group, scheduled for New Delhi in March.

South Africa administrators Namibia under a defunct United Nations mandate and in defiance of UN resolutions.

Mr. Mudge announced Monday he would resign Jan. 12 as chairman of the Ministerial Council to protest what he called the mishandling of Namibian affairs by the South African government and its administrator-general, Danie Hough.

Political sources said Mr. Mudge's resignation would effectively dissolve the council and leave the territory without an executive authority. They speculated that South Africa would appoint a caretaker administration to replace the interim government.

Mr. Mudge complained of the "degrading manner" in which his government had been treated and among other assertions, said that South Africa had weakened legislation on racial discrimination so much "that a bleak future after independence awaits whites."

His resignation immediately followed Mr. Hough's refusal to sign into law a bill removing some of the most cherished Afrikaner public holidays from the Namibian calendar and capped a year of deteriorating relations between Pretoria and Windhoek, capital of the territory.

Last year the South African government tried unsuccessfully to unseat Mr. Mudge's ruling multiethnic coalition, saying it was "ineffective and nonrepresentational."

It was not immediately clear what effect Mr. Mudge's resignation would have on negotiations involving South Africa, the South-West Africa Peoples Organization and a group of five Western nations working toward Namibian independence.

The talks are stalled over U.S. and South African demands for the withdrawal of about 20,000 Cuban troops from Angola as part of a Namibia peace deal.

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Reagan Is Said Ready To Certify Rights Gain Despite Salvador Crisis

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials say that despite the military crisis in El Salvador caused by the rebellion of a provincial commander, President Ronald Reagan plans to certify to Congress within the next few weeks that the Central American nation is making progress in human rights and political and economic changes.

The officials said Monday that the dispute between the Salvadoran defense minister, General José Guillermo García, and the provincial commander, Lieutenant Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa Pérez, had complicated the issue of certification, which is required every six months by Congress as a condition for continuing aid to El Salvador. But they said there was virtual unanimity at the moment in the State Department and White House on supporting certification.

"I don't see a basis for opposing certification at this point," a ranking State Department official said. The administration must make its certification decision by Jan. 28. Proposed aid to El Salvador this year is \$126 million.

State Department officials privately expressed concern about the future of General García, who has supported U.S. efforts at land redistribution in El Salvador and generally maintained close ties with U.S. diplomats.

"We would not like to see him lose his post," one said.

At the moment, according to the official, U.S. diplomats in El Salvador are "still betting on García, but the bets are hedged. He's still got a majority of high commanders with him, but the question is whether that support will erode."

The State Department was reported surprised by the rebellion of Colonel Ochoa. "Nobody saw this coming," an official said.

The colonel began his rebellion Thursday after receiving orders transferring him to a diplomatic post in Uruguay. He declared that he no longer recognized the authority of General García and demanded his resignation for the way he had handled the country's three-year-old guerrilla war.

Officials here are concerned over Colonel Ochoa's apparent links to the rightist leader, Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly. Mr. d'Aubuisson strongly opposes land redistribution and other changes and his name has been associated with the violence of El Salvador's rightist death squads.

Even if General García leaves his defense post — he is to complete 30 years of military service this month — many here doubt that such a move would solidify the power of the rightists and lead to Colonel Ochoa's advancement.

An official said that Mr. d'Aubuisson was not especially popular with senior officers and that "one of the things going against Ochoa is that he's too close to d'Aubuisson." The official said that Colonel Ochoa, in attacking the institutional authority of General García, weakened his own position in the military.

Some human rights activists and Central American experts disagree, saying that General García's departure would buoy Mr. d'Aubuisson and Colonel Ochoa and bring an upheaval in the armed forces at a time when leftist guerrillas appear to be pressing their offensive in the countryside.

Mr. Reagan's planned certification of aid to El Salvador is expected to be criticized by some human rights activists as well as members of Congress and will also meet the opposition of the AFL-CIO.

Jack J. Heberle, a spokesman for an affiliate of the labor group, said Monday that it would oppose certification because of a "lack of progress" in the case in which two Americans working for the union labor federation and a Salvadoran union leader who headed the land redistribution effort were fatally shot at the Sheraton Hotel in El Salvador.

Ochoa's Phones Cut Again
El Salvador's government on Tuesday for the second day, isolating him in his northern quarters from other commanders who support him, The Associated Press reported from San Salvador.

A well-placed military source said that Colonel Ochoa, commanding an estimated 1,000 troops in the province of Cabañas, could count on no more than a third of the army to support him in a showdown and predicted he would be put up by Wednesday.

"He won't want to tear the country up," said the source, who asked not to be identified for security reasons. "When he leaves, he'll be a hero."

Ex-Officials Sue Makers Of 'Missing'

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — National Davis, the former U.S. ambassador to Chile, and two other former American officials have filed a \$60-million libel suit against the makers of the film "Missing" in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia.

The lawsuit, filed Monday, said that the film and the book on which it was based had falsely suggested that Mr. Davis and the other plaintiffs "ordered or approved the order for the murder of Charles Horman," a young American who was working in Chile as a journalist.

Mr. Horman disappeared in September 1973, at the time of a rightist military coup that overthrew the leftist government of President Salvador Allende. Mr. Horman's body was discovered later.

The lawsuit asserts that Mr. Davis and other U.S. officials in Chile were falsely portrayed in the film as having approved the order of Mr. Horman to assist in the coup and to protect U.S. commercial interests in Chile.

The names of Mr. Davis, a career Foreign Service officer, and of the two other plaintiffs, Frederick D. Purdy, who was U.S. consul in Santiago at the time, and Captain Ray E. Davis, a retired naval officer who was commander of the U.S. Military Group there, were not used in the film. But characters were modeled after them, according to the lawsuit.

Named as defendants in the lawsuit were Costa-Gavras, the Greek-born French filmmaker who directed "Missing"; Universal City Studios, the distributor; MCA Inc., its parent company; and Thomas Hauser, author of the book on which the film was based, published in hardcover under the title "The Execution of Charles Horman" and in paperback as "Missing." Also named as defendants were Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, publisher of the book, and the Hearst Corp., whose Avon Books division published a paperback version.

Efforts to reach the defendants by telephone for comment on the lawsuit were unavailing on Monday. The suit cites parts of the film that, it says, were "understood by those who saw the movie or heard of it to be stating and implying, directly and by innuendo" that the plaintiffs "ordered or approved" Mr. Horman's murder by Chilean agents.

The makers of the movie acted, according to the lawsuit, "with the purpose of maliciously intending to injure the plaintiffs." The plaintiffs "have been held up to public disgrace, scorn and ridicule," the lawsuit says. The United States has denied involvement in the coup, and the State Department has disputed the film's suggestions about a U.S. role in the Horman murder.

The court heard of safety devices that were faulty, nonexistent, or just unavailable and a mission where ground control did not know a pilot was carrying live missiles.

The two Royal Air Force officers, Flight Lieutenants Roy Lawrence, 25, and Alastair Invernizzi, 30, deny charges of negligence in shooting down the £2-million (\$11.2-million) Jaguar fighter with a Sidewinder missile during a mock interception May 25 at the RAF Wildenrath air base.

The missile blew off the tail of the Jaguar and the pilot parachuted to safety.

The squadron leader, John McIlroy, senior engineering officer for the 52d squadron, testified that checks on the Phantom jet flown by the two officers showed that a safety circuit-breaker was faulty.

**Technical Faults
Cited in Downing
Of RAF Fighter**

WILDENRATH, West Germany — Witnesses at a Royal Air Force court-martial here said Tuesday that safety rules had been ignored at the British base where two officers accidentally shot down a Jaguar jet fighter.

The court heard of safety devices that were faulty, nonexistent, or just unavailable and a mission where ground control did not know a pilot was carrying live missiles.

The two Royal Air Force officers, Flight Lieutenants Roy Lawrence, 25, and Alastair Invernizzi, 30, deny charges of negligence in shooting down the £2-million (\$11.2-million) Jaguar fighter with a Sidewinder missile during a mock interception May 25 at the RAF Wildenrath air base.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Boxing: New Image Builder

By Judy Klemesrud
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Post Whompi? Thud! The gloved fists of 12-ounce boxing gloves hitting each other — and occasionally hitting a shoulder or a chin — filled Larry Williams' spacious midtown loft the other night. He and his friend Marc Solomon were "going a few rounds."

Feinting, bobbing and weaving, the two 32-year-olds jabbed and punched at each other in an area of the loft Williams, a photographer, usually uses for work. This might be had made it an impromptu ring, doing what he thinks is the best way of all to keep in shape: boxing.

"Hey, Adrian!" Williams called. In a mock "Rocky" voice as he and his sparring partner danced around the ropesless ring, Adrian is the name of the protagonist's wife in the "Rocky" boxing movies.

"Hey, Frankie!" responded Solomon, a real estate investor. Frankie, he said later, is a tough guy who used to live down the block from him.

Unlike the fighters in a professional match, Williams and Solomon seemed to be genuinely enjoying their workout. They smiled frequently as they boxed, revealing the white mouthpieces they wore to protect their teeth. At the end of four rounds they embraced.

The two are among what seems to be a growing number of men in white-collar professions who are taking up what is largely regarded

as a blue-collar sport as their principal form of exercise.

"It's the ultimate physical conditioner," said Solomon, who also runs, swims and plays tennis. "I can't think of any other sport where you can't get the chance to immediately experience the sensation of your own power. In boxing you do."

Williams added: "I can't think of any other sport that is so — sex-ty." He laughed and said: "That macho thing may be a part of it for me, but if it is, it's subconscious."

Boxing clubs, YMCAs and gymnasiums all over the city report an upsurge in the number of business and professional men who have enrolled in boxing classes or box out a regular basis.

At the New York Athletic Club a group of white-collar boxers meets every week night at 6 p.m. to spar, skip rope, shadowbox and pummel the bags. The group, headed by Dr. Paul Scott, a dentist, includes stockbrokers, doctors, advertising executives, bankers and accountants. Several times a year they hold matches.

Boxing instruction is one of the most popular courses at the West Side YMCA. Businessmen on their lunch hours frequently drop in at the Times Square Boxing Club and Gleason's Gymnasium to spar. Often they wear their colorful sportswear trunks, which sporting-goods stores are finding hard to keep in stock these days.

Just why do these white-collar types start boxing? Eric Margenau,

a psychoanalyst who often works with professional athletes, said he thought one reason was that boxing offers men to powerful jobs "an immediate experience. When you're involved in white-collar pursuits you don't often get the chance to immediately experience the sensation of your own power. In boxing you do."

Margenau said he thought another appeal of boxing for the white-collar man is that it gives him "a chance to step out of the intellectual sphere and be more earthy, to experience a more physical and sensual side of himself."

Boxing has become so big among businessmen that boxing professionals have become involved. Al Vialardi, who trains and manages 18 professional fighters at Gleason's, also works with 22 non-pros, as he calls them.

"It all started a few years ago when a gold trader came to me for boxing lessons," said Vialardi, who charges \$20 for three one-hour sessions. "He said there was no one around who gives boxing lessons to non-pros. So I devised a complete method of training someone — basic scientific defensive techniques — that are not gruesome, bloody or distasteful."

His clients include two professional men — Howard Rackover, 30, a stockbroker, and Dr. Richard Novick, 37, a veterinarian who is also a lawyer — whose flattened noses attest to their avocation.

Both Rackover and Novick said



they tried to play down their boxing because friends, relatives and business associates disapprove of the violence.

Both men said they thought one of the most valuable aspects of their training was that it could be used for self-defense.

"You exude more confidence just walking down the street," Novick said, "and if push comes to shove, you can take care of yourself. Some guy bothered me in the street one day and I splattered his nose all over his face."

Steve Beauchamp, a 27-year-old actor and writer, said he boxed three to five times a week, mainly as an outlet for bottled up anger and frustration. "After boxing I find myself much calmer, much more self-assured," he said. "I can write a poem in the morning and knock the hell out of a bag in the afternoon and really feel complete."

Murray Head: A Tale of Rock 'n' Role

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Murray Head has been able to maintain himself just above the line of obscurity. He believes this helps guarantee longevity. "I was lucky. I experienced instant decay," he laughed.

Slow decay is an occupational show business disease. You come up with a hit record or role, remake it again and again, and soon you become typecast and everything after that is downhill. Head likes to straddle the "fine line between individualism and eccentricity." He revels in ambiguity. After waiting for the term "instant decay" to be questioned, he continued: "I had instant success at the same time in a dual career with the record of 'Jesus Christ, Superstar' [he sang the role of Judas] and John Schlesinger's film 'Sunday Bloody Sunday' [he played the sexually ambiguous youth who compromises the relationship between Peter Finch and Glenda Jackson] and when I went to Hollywood they rolled out the red carpet."

It took two days for Hollywood to discover that "I wasn't their kind of animal. I said 'If you want me here I'm here, but don't expect me to wear a suit.' Honestly, they rolled the red carpet back up. They saw it was too wild an animal."

In the meantime they had also seen the film. "Cigars literally dropped out of executives' mouths onto the screening room floor when I kissed Peter Finch. That



Head: "I was lucky. I experienced instant decay."

film was years ahead of its time. People stuttered asking me: 'I mean, how did you feel when —?' They coughed with embarrassment. 'Don't you think as an actor you must draw the line somewhere?' I hadn't thought much about it. It was only one line in the script. 'The two of them kiss.' It came to be called 'the kiss of death' in the business. I didn't get offered another script for three years."

The following year he recorded a solo rock album for CBS. He was told it sold nine copies. So in 1973, at the age of 24, his career instantly decayed. He married, retired to the Welsh countryside, had two children and for six years, while recording occasionally and playing some roles in British TV, lived a "quiet, less dramatic life that helped me to re-examine priorities."

He had already been in show business 17 years. At 7, he acted in a documentary film, the title and subject matter of which he no longer remembers. He wrote his first song at 14, recorded "Alberta," his first single at 17, and at 19 played his first feature film role in something called "Family Way." While attending Polytechnic of Central London he modeled clothes for fashionable magazines under the name "Flash Harry," also writing the copy underneath the photos.

"This was my first serious brush with 'image,' my first lesson in learning to see myself as others see me. I wasn't very pliable, even then. I looked so silly in my clothes, I ended up wearing my own for the photographs. After awhile I ran out of clothes to wear. It was time to move on. This led to always move on, the dichotomy

between on the one side desire for popular recognition and on the other a fear of being pigeonholed, has been one of the major problems in my life."

"It's lonely living outside the pigeonhole. Few respect you for it, many mistrust you. Most people seem proud to be in one group or another. But I don't resist categorization for the hell of it. I just feel that if you are in the business of communicating, you should try every means of expression available."

Unlike other rock figures, he is not reluctant to repeat his story for the media. On the contrary, he seems driven to attempt still one more draft. For stardom has come, though at the price of entering the rock pigeonhole. This was not his decision, his record company, Phonogram, decided for him.

"They said, 'If you want us to sign you, you won't do any more films will you?' And they were right. It was time to choose one profession or another. Between writing songs, recording albums, touring and being a family man, there really wasn't any more room. Besides, I found rock allowed me a lot more freedom. In the late '70s I accepted a part in a film called 'Madame Claude' for the money, and it's the only thing I've ever done I'm not proud of. Acting, you express other people's ideas, you are a sort of marionette. Rock allows me to express myself from the heart. I write my own songs, control the recording of them and then go out and perform them the way I choose to."

Ironically, Head, who writes and sings mostly in English, now finds himself pigeonholed as a French

star. His father was a documentary filmmaker. His mother played the wife of Inspector Maigret on British TV; they were both francophiles. He was educated in London's Lycée Francaise and speaks French fluently. Looking into Head's intense, red-veined eyes, it is clear that beneath this cool English exterior lies a hot French soul.

He collaborated with Yves Simon, a young star of the chanson, to write the music for Diane Kurys' film "Molotov Cocktail." Last year he played five sold-out nights in Paris's prestigious Olympia music hall and toured France for two months. Now he is out for another four weeks to support his latest album "Shade." One track, "Corporation Corridors," includes the lines: "Like a rabbit in the headlights/You get roared to the spot/Now they've baffled you with choices: Will they leave you here to rot."

His four Phonogram albums have averaged sales of about 200,000 in this country, and one of them went gold (50,000 copies) in Canada in 1981. Frontiers can play a surprisingly important role in rock. A British group called Barclay James Harvest, enormous in Germany, does poorly in its native country. The Go Go's, who pulled 17,000 people into Madison Square Garden last year, drew less than a thousand in Hamburg a month later. Murray Head is a star in France and French Canada and almost unheard of anywhere else.

For the last year he and his family have been living in the house of the Rolling Stone bassist Bill Wyman, north of Nice. This is part of a long process of running away from his Englishness: "I don't like my own voice," he said with a marked English public school accent. "It's too English. That's the main problem. Out of fear of being slotted into something, of being put in a bag, I've been continually running away from who I really am. I don't really like who I am. So I would often start with a simple, direct song and then worry too much about structuring it, so it would lose its very fragile personality. It would get weighed down as I started it up with funny voices and pomp and overproduction."

"Now I have a new producer [Steve Nye], who keeps telling me: 'No no. Leave it alone, just do it straight, it's fine, leave it simple, it's okay.' Then I'll say: 'But it's too English.' And he'll answer, 'Don't worry about it. Accept it.'"

Murray Head: Orleans, Jan. 12; St. Briens, Jan. 13; Quimper, Jan. 14; Brest, Jan. 15; Angers, Jan. 16; Lorient, Jan. 17; Paris (Palais des Sports), Jan. 19-21; France tour continues through Feb. 10.

The Outlook for Classical Music Is Improving in Athens

By Lee Stokes
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — When the composer George Ioannides took over as administrative director of the Athens State Orchestra a year ago, the classical music scene in Greece was in a shambles. Frustrated and impoverished Greek musicians who had not managed to secure jobs abroad were often on strike, at one point disrupting the summer Athens festival and preventing foreign musicians from participating.

The orchestra had previously been run by Manos Hadjidakis, composer of the popular film theme "Never on Sunday." In a country where traditional village music and Western pop have dominated the music scene, classical music and opera have generally come in a poor third with audiences.

The lowest point for the orchestra probably came last summer, when musicians struck to protest their financial plight and the way Hadjidakis was administering the orchestra. They picked foreign musicians arriving to participate in the 1982 Athens festival and forced the cancellation of most of the musical events.

But the change in directors after Had-

jidakis resigned brought a stop to the disputes. An intense reorganization effort began, together with a drive to familiarize the public with classical music.

A new series of Monday concerts by the 95-member orchestra in Greece's largest indoor theater, the Pallas, has been a sellout. Nearly 2,000 people a week have attended the concerts, usually of music by well-known composers such as Beethoven, Mozart and Haydn.

Adrian Sunshine, an American who heads the London Chamber Orchestra and has conducted in more than 30 countries, assisted the new team and was the first to conduct the rejuvenated Athens State Orchestra.

"Athens is the only large European capital without an orchestra which tours, makes records or devotes time to young people's concerts," he said. "But I think there is a real chance for change now."

"We wanted to bring classical music closer to all the people, and one way of achieving this was by the socialization" of the orchestra, said Ioannides, who was appointed administrative director after Andreas Papanastasiou's Socialist government was elected.

"Before, classical music used to be the re-

serve of a closed club. We intend to change all that by concentrating on educating our youth in this aspect of the arts, not only by getting them into the concert theaters but by ensuring they come voluntarily," the composer said.

The Socialist government sees youth and its problems as important enough to warrant a ministry. Ioannides has tried not only to bring young people to the concert hall but to take live classical music to the provinces and schools. "Most of our farmers and youngsters have never seen a live concert before, so we are organizing tours," he said. He recalled a concert by the orchestra in Kalamata, in southern Greece: "That was the first time the people there had heard a live orchestra, and the welcome we received was momentous."

The orchestra has almost completed drawing up its program of concerts for the next season, and is planning a series of special concerts in provincial schools and youth centers.

It has started playing more works by local composers. Georges Sikelianos, whose "Antifona" was performed by the Athens orchestra at the beginning of this season after a

premiere in Bulgaria, said the orchestra is playing the works of several Greek composers for the first time. "This is primarily due to Ioannides," he said. "Now, as a composer, I feel encouraged and see fertile ground ahead for us all."

Sikelianos said Greek composers had not previously been given opportunities to promote their works in Greece through the Athens orchestra, either because the works were considered too avant-garde or because the orchestra's conductors did not feel up to the task.

But though the prospects of bringing more Greeks closer to serious music appear to be much improved, life for the 150 or so professional classical musicians in Greece is still hard. Nikos Papadopoulos, 44, president of the Athens orchestra's musicians' union, said salaries have dropped in real terms since the Socialists came to power.

"Most musicians are earning about 25,000 drachmas (about \$350) a month, which, for those with bulky instruments, barely covers car fares to practice sessions," he said. Papadopoulos said that, after 24 years with the orchestra, he earns about 35,000 drachmas a month.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Games in El Salvador

A colonel named Sigifredo Ochoa Pérez has done the one thing best suited to demolishing the reform effort in El Salvador and ensuring a speedy guerrilla victory. He has rebelled against the government's authority — specifically, he says, making a distinction that in the circumstances is meaningless, against the person of the defense minister, José Guillermo García. If he succeeds Col. Ochoa will have transformed El Salvador's government from a struggling enterprise worth trying to influence and guide to just another roughneck regime in a place where the United States can have no further good reason to hang on.

The military largely served as the landlords' gendarme in El Salvador until 1979, when the officer corps made a historic break and set out on a reform path. Not every officer went along, but the effort was serious enough to reassure many of the military's old adversaries and to make revolutionaries on the far left fear that their thunder would be stolen — which is why they took up arms. A number of the old-guard officers quit or were forced out. Col. Ochoa, otherwise known for his professionalism, appears to have links with them, especial-

ly with the cashiered former major, Roberto d'Aubuisson, who is now president of El Salvador's constituent assembly. His words and his choice of associates suggest that he would repudiate the reform course whose chief military patron since 1979 has been Gen. García, the defense minister, and instead follow the retrogressive d'Aubuisson line.

Two years ago it was widely suspected that Ronald Reagan would be a pushover for any Salvadoran colonel who would come along spouting right-wing anti-communism. But Mr. Reagan has surprised doubters by the extent to which he has stuck to the reformist democratic path laid out by his predecessor. Both have appealed to the U.S. public to remain engaged in El Salvador on grounds that something reasonably centrist and democratic can eventually emerge. A guerrilla victory would wipe out that prospect. So would a successful defiance of government authority by Col. Ochoa. The moment that people in the United States get the idea that El Salvador is merely a place where colonels play games is the right time for the United States to end its aid.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Fortune Tellers

A fierce quarrel over economic forecasts within the Reagan administration and the Republican Party has gone far beyond the usual technicalities. The administration's forecast having been extravagantly wrong a year ago, the economists believe it is essential to be careful this time. But some of the politicians regard the economic forecast as a sort of statement of purpose, and they vehemently attack anything less than wild optimism as being a retreat from the original Reagan spirit.

The economists are right. If the White House were to come out with blue-sky projections of high growth and rapidly falling unemployment in its budget and its Economic Report at the end of this month, people would conclude that the Reagan administration was taking a vacation from reality. They would then begin to protect themselves in ways that would not help prospects for recovery.

The forecast is the foundation on which an administration bases its economic plans. To say merely that the Reagan administration's forecast erred a year ago is a considerable understatement. Geoffrey H. Moore, who was commissioner of labor statistics in the Nixon administration and is now at Rutgers University, recently surveyed successive administra-

tions' annual forecasts over the years. Generally, he finds, they run pretty close to the consensus among other economists outside the government, but there was an important exception — the 1982 forecast. It was far more optimistic than the consensus, which itself turned out to have been too optimistic.

That error had important consequences. It misled the president into expecting a quick end to the recession last spring, with a strong recovery during the summer. Similarly this month's forecast will inevitably influence the president's choices throughout the year.

The White House has now adopted a forecast that shows the real growth rate of the economy rising to about 4 percent a year by the summer and continuing at that level — a very moderate rate for the recovery from a deep recession. But it is important for the administration to show that it is not counting on high growth rates to arrive suddenly out of nowhere and that its plans will not come unraveled if that high growth does not appear on cue. Perhaps the present forecast does not seem very cheerful, but at least these numbers are a good deal closer to reality than their predecessors were a year ago.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

About the Soviet Economy

The occasional visitor to Moscow can settle at a glance the debate about the Soviet economy that rages in Western capitals. Living standards there are relatively high, and continue to rise. The economic difficulties come not in meeting basic needs but in satisfying increasingly discriminating tastes.

Automobiles present perhaps the most striking sign of steady economic growth. Private cars, a rarity 20 years ago, are now common to the point of becoming a problem. On such main drags as Gorki Street and Kalinin Prospekt there are now rush-hour traffic jams.

Clothing is not only warm and serviceable. Stylish coats, hats and boots are evident all over Moscow. One way Russians put down the Chinese is by criticizing their dress. "They think," a Russian said of the Chinese, "that a good Marxist has to look like a peasant."

Lines outside food shops are more common now than a couple of years ago. But the basic supply is assured. Indeed, there is enough around so that there was an increase to mark the accession of Yuri Andropov.

But if the quantity of goods suffices, quality and servicing fall short. The agenda of the Politburo shows that at their meeting on Dec. 16, the top Russian leaders discussed, besides arms control and relations with Finland, the question of the availability of auto parts.

Meat, which was a luxury in the past, is now central to the Soviet food problem. Demand is rising, and the big pinch in agriculture comes in feed grains for livestock.

— Syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft.

Wall Street Watches OPEC

Unlike some observers who predict that the producers' cartel is stumbling with only a matter of months to survive, Wall Street oil analysts see OPEC's real test coming at a yet-to-be-scheduled but seemingly inevitable meeting toward the end of the first quarter or in the second. That is when the winter seasonal demand will start to ease up and producers may feel more amenable to discussing imposition of quotas. Until then, say the analysts, the key word to describe OPEC's probable behavior in the coming months remains "uncertainty."

— Nick Snow in The Oil Daily (Washington).

Iran's Isolation Diminishes

Although it has good relations with almost no country, the Tehran government has built up some pragmatic partnerships that leave it much less isolated than it was a year ago. Economic ties with Turkey and Pakistan are flourishing. Despite continual criticism from both capitals, Soviet-Iranian ties continue and the Russians see no alternative preferable to Ayatollah Khomeini. Britain has restored export credit guarantees for sales to Iran. France has resumed Air France flights and has tried to send an ambassador. And the United States has let it be known that it considers Iran's government relatively stable and able to survive in the event of the ayatollah's death.

— Fred Halliday in the Times of India, quoted in World Press Review.

Thatcher to the Falklands

Sucking the last drying drop of publicity juice from the fading Falklands, the Grand Duchess of Grantham drops effortlessly into the Royal Plural: "We came to talk to Our people. We were reticent twice in the air. It was very unusual for Us."

Sad it is that we felt it necessary to make this spectacularly unnecessary and expensive trip to sustain what is now Our only electoral image: the Boadicea of the South Atlantic.

I hardly need pointing out that the nation's one growth industry, the peace movement, has got the Thatcher running scared — or at least taking it seriously enough to send the good woman chasing 8,000 miles across the world to combat it.

— James Cameron, The Guardian (London).

Detached and Phasing Out

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It is customary in the second January after each inauguration to write a midterm assessment of a presidency. That is what I set out to do. But it quickly became clear that in the case of Ronald Reagan something else is required. What we are witnessing this January is not the midpoint in the Reagan presidency, but its phaseout.

"Reaganism," it is becoming increasingly clear, was a one-year phenomenon, lasting from his nomination in the summer of 1980 to the passage of his first budget and tax bills in the summer of 1981. What has been occurring ever since is an accelerating retreat from Reaganism, a process in which he is more spectator than leader.

One measure of that transition was last week's Gallup Poll showing Mr. Reagan trailing two leading Democrats in trial heats for the 1984 election. Former Vice President Walter Mondale had a 52-40 percent lead. Sen. John Glenn had a 54-39 percent lead.

Such leads for opposition candidates are extremely rare at this stage of the cycle when all presidents, including Mr. Reagan, enjoy an aura of authority.

But presidential polls change. Much more significant is the way in which power is moving away from Mr. Reagan in the ongoing work of government. What began as a process of delegation is rapidly approaching abdication.

Look at the world scene. The Middle East peace effort is at a crucial juncture, so special envoy Philip Habib is hard at work on the problem. The Far East demands attention. So Secretary of State George Shultz puts in a long Saturday of briefings in preparation for a trip to China, Japan and South Korea. Western Europe sits in response to a peace initiative from the new Soviet leader, so Vice President George Bush schedules a round of high-level talks in the European capitals.

Meantime, the president — back five days from his most recent California holiday — is photographed in sports clothes heading off for a weekend at Camp David.

To be sure, there is important, unfinished business to occupy him. As he left for Camp David, final decisions had not yet been made on the budget he submits at the end of the month. But less and less effort is made to pretend that Ronald Reagan is managing those decisions on a day-by-day basis.

Indeed, his aides leaked word that he had skipped last Friday's budget session, and a senior official told the Washington Post's Lou Cannon and David Hoffman that Mr. Reagan "is probably the most detached president that has served in that office in a long, long time."

His detachment is extraordinary, in the face of record unemployment and a fiscal crisis that threatens intolerable deficits of \$200 billion or more each year for the foreseeable future. Republican congressional leaders, administration economic and budget officials, the senior White House staff and the inner-circle cabinet members were struggling all last week to find a way to escape the mess that threatens America's and the world's long-term economic prospects.

They brought their ideas to Mr. Reagan, who sent them back to work again. Why? Nor because he was raising important questions that the others had failed to consider, or suggesting alternatives that they were not imaginative enough to see. No one pretends that Mr. Reagan contributes to the policy-analysis process in that way.

His role was to ask how the measures they were recommending could be reconciled with his promises of 1980-81 and the simplistic rhetoric of his 30 years on the conservative banquet circuit.

The job, as Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hoffman described it, was "to make Mr. Reagan recognize that his most cherished goals could not be reconciled" — with each other and with external realities.

The real work of governing at this point is to deal with the complexities of the world scene and remedy the errors and excesses of domestic policy that marked the

year of Mr. Reagan's ascendancy — to slow the runaway growth of military spending, recapture some of the squandered revenue base, cancel the foolish indexation of tax rates before it goes into effect.

In that process of mid-course correction, Mr. Reagan is less the man out front than the barrier to be overcome. Even if he is persuaded to lend his voice to the effort, he will be the tag-along.

At some point down the road the phaseout of the Reagan presidency



will confront the Republican Party with an awkward but vital choice of its future leadership. At that point those who are now cooperating in easing the transition from Reaganism — the Bushes, Laxalts, Bakers and Doles, plus the key members of the White House staff and cabinet — may choose up sides in the struggle for succession.

The United States is fortunate that, for now, they are putting aside their personal ambitions and working together to fill the vacuum of leadership that President Reagan's phaseout has left.

The Washington Post.

Why Andropov Wants a Missile Deal

By Mark Frankland

MOSCOW — Twenty years ago the Russian poet Yevgeni Yevushenko, then something of a hero for those Russians who hoped for changes after Stalin's death, wrote a song called "Do the Russians Want War?" His answer was no.

A web of suffering persists to this day across the country, linking kowtow-faced war veterans, who wear their combat medals like armor plating across their chests, with millions of other Soviet citizens whose lives were in some way crippled by Hitler's war. One doesn't have to take the word of a Soviet poet that the Russians do not want another war. Most foreigners with experience of Russia have anecdotes from their experience to prove it.

The problem which hinders the West's relations with the Soviet Union is not Russian warmongering but reconciling Soviet and Western estimates of what security demands for each side. By the beginning of this decade, after years of expensive arms manufacture which the Russians considered no less than their right as a superpower, the Soviet government had reached approximate happiness — what strategists call parity — only to find the West unhappy.

The Russians had hoped a military balance that took account of their security needs would receive the stamp of approval in formal East-West agreements. Instead they face Western programs which, if implemented, will force the Soviet Union into an expensive and so far unplanned-for response. It would then have to decide whether to develop anti-missile defenses, an option both sides thought they had safely closed off in the first SALT treaty.

The Soviet government does not have unlimited time to ponder what to do; the timing of weapons production is such that it must choose within the next year or two what weapons it will want to deploy up to the end of the century. If Moscow cannot soon in some way stop the West's programs, Soviet strategists and the ever-present Russian nervousness about security will together produce great pressure for Soviet counter-programs.

It is difficult to find any Westerner concerned with Soviet affairs who believes that this is what the Russians want. The cost of a new arms race would be difficult for Soviet society to bear.

The economy is planned to grow at an unprecedentedly slow tempo, and so is investment. The government is committed in the present five-year plan to increase production of consumer goods at a faster rate than industrial goods, a reversal of traditional priorities. Mr. Andropov repeated this pledge in his first speech as party leader, and there is no doubt the government believes it politically most desirable. There are no reserves from which greater defense spending can be painlessly funded — although few people doubt that funded they would be, if security was thought to demand it.

This leaves the Soviet leaders with two choices. The first, the one that has been catching the newspaper headlines, is a propaganda campaign that exploits the unease within the Western alliance about where President Reagan is taking it.

The Russians are not comfortable partners for Western peacekeepers. They are firmly set against unilateral disarmament. They are not prepared, or have not been so far, to tolerate any independent peace movement within the Soviet Union.

However, it is inevitable that the Russians should try their hardest by political means to turn Western Europe in particular against cruise missiles and Pershings, because they are so uncertain about whether their second choice, which is to negotiate with the Americans, is a real one. After two years of watching Ronald Reagan they are perilously close to deciding that he is not a man they can negotiate with.

They have to feel that the two American arms offers that have been made — the zero option of no missiles on either side in Europe, and a cutback of strategic arms which would substantially alter

the shape of the Soviet deterrent — are meant to be impossible for them to accept.

They suspect that Mr. Reagan wants to go ahead with his buildup and so force Moscow into a competition it probably fears it cannot win. (Behind the scenes the Soviet press pours on Mr. Reagan's America lies a healthy, not to say awed, respect for American power and technology.)

The Russians have now made public the outlines of their position at the two sets of arms talks. Their proposals on European missiles, even granted the fuzziness surrounding vital details, are substantially different from their first stand, which was that there was nothing to negotiate about. Yet Mr. Andropov has not added anything substantially new to what was already on offer — tentatively in private, if not in public — when Mr. Brezhnev was still alive. This is not surprising, for Mr. Andropov is not a new player in the Soviet strategists' team. He has been in it for years as head of the KGB and a Politburo member.

His appointment does mean that the Soviet Union has a leader who, unlike Mr. Brezhnev in his latter days, can apply an active mind to the problem and hold a meaningful meeting at the summit.

A meeting with Mr. Reagan, which Mr. Andropov says he is in principle ready for, would signal that the Russians believe that they can engage the American administration in give-and-take negotiations on the strategic relationship. This would revive the image the Russians so like of their country — engaged in a businesslike way, on equal terms, with the other superpower.

They know this is the only reliable way to manage the relationship — the key word here being "manage," for they do not dream of removing all the problems, affecting almost all the world, that are inherent in it. But they aren't sure it is possible and so for the moment will do their mightiest to frustrate Mr. Reagan by exploiting the opportunities offered by an uncertain Western alliance.

The Observer, London.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Anti-Russian Bias'

Regarding "In Moscow, Status Is Keeping Your Hat On" (JHT, Dec. 31) by poet William Jay Smith:

Mr. Smith, who, we are told, has visited the Soviet Union four times, writes: "The only shops where I saw fur hats on sale were the beriozoks, the hard-currency stores, which most Russians cannot frequent."

I, too, have visited the Soviet Union four times. All Mr. Smith had to do while he was in Moscow was visit an ordinary department store and he would have found a large inventory of fur hats of various qualities and prices, for Russians to buy according to their means — just as would occur in an American department store.

Instead of going on about the black market, Mr. Smith should have ascertained that goods available to the Russian people in their own shops also turn up in the beriozoks.

Speaking of the subway, Mr. Smith tells of "rattling along in a sauna." He does not tell of stations like palaces, the exceptional frequency of smooth-running trains, the ample lighting or the absence of litter.

He writes with anti-Russian bias.

EDWARD BERMAN, Cannes, France.

Jews in the 1930s

Regarding "Panel on War Role of U.S. Jews Breaks Up" (JHT, Jan. 3):

I would like to go back to the prewar years from 1934 on when the little man with the funny mustache made it blatantly clear what he had in mind for the Jews.

Israel Singer's statement that the Jewish community was "relatively powerless" makes interesting reading when you consider that every major Hollywood studio was controlled by Jews and that Hollywood had enormous propaganda potential.

Mr. Rostow, who later served as a senior aide to President Lyndon Johnson, relates that two of the paid U.S. Soviet relations, John Foster Dulles and Charles Bohlen, later expressed regret about the opportunity lost for taking up the natural problem of the era, the post-World War II division of Germany.

"Looking back on it," Mr. Bohlen said in a 1964 interview, "there are a number of things that might have been done, and I think one of them might have been to have gone along with Winston Churchill's appeal in the spring of '33 for a summit conference. And from what we know now, this would have been a very fruitful period and might easily have led to a radical solution in our favor of the German question."

Although there are obvious differences in the eras and the situation, the elements of continuity are striking. Then as now the Soviets tried to seize the initiative.

In 1953 the new Soviet strongman, Georgi Malenkov, beat Mr. Eisenhower to the punch when he declared 11 days after Stalin's death: "There is no disputed or unresolved question that cannot be settled peacefully by mutual agreement."

Since taking office Mr. Andropov has repeatedly grabbed the headlines — stating his readiness for a summit with Mr. Reagan, making public an arms control proposal that Washington had rejected, and issuing a "grand new peace proposal" in negotiation of an East-West war aggression pact. Mr. Reagan has adopted a wait-and-see posture.

A second constant emerges in Rostow's admonition that "time matters." Such openings as there are may not last long.

What sabotaged the chances of negotiations about Germany in 1953 were the riots in East Germany in June 1953, after six weeks of movement toward liberalization there. Mr. Rostow said. There may be a parallel in Mr. Andropov's first steps in power. U.S. officials first began to see the signs of the Soviet Union's war in Afghanistan, when 110,000 troops are now committed. In the intervening weeks the old hard-line position re-emerged, a sign, according to diplomats in Moscow, of a behind-the-scenes power struggle.

The parallels extend to Ukraine. Then as now the focus of East-West attention was on Germany. In 1953 the question was reunification; in 1983 it is whether the United States would install a new generation of nuclear missiles in West Germany.

Will Mr. Reagan make a mistake if he fails to seize the opportunity brought by the change in Moscow? Some experts think so.

Mr. Rostow said in an interview: "Perhaps it would be a time to look out a wider picture of possibility to the Soviets... a more forthcoming vision of what U.S.-Soviet relations should be in this kind of world."

William Hyland, Soviet affairs adviser under Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, says the lesson of the Eisenhower era is that it is in the Western interest in a time of change in the Russian leadership to be far more active and aggressive in pushing your interest than to wait for things to settle down in Moscow.

Another Soviet affairs expert who favors a comprehensive speech to U.S.-Soviet affairs is Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a close aide to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, now at the Brookings Institution. His views are reported to be shared by many senior State Department officials.

Mr. Reagan's view, according to an administration official, is that the new Soviet leadership is a continuation of the previous one, so "until we see some indication of major change, there's no need or benefit to some public statement by the president."

Newsday.

Irving Thalberg, head of the most powerful studio, MGM, said what requested to make anti-Nazi films at the time when Germany was raging on all its obligations to the Versailles treaty: "The German market is too important. Besides, Jews survive. They'll be all right."

Jews have survived, but at what cost? If you take the Jewish population at I.A.D., there should now be at least a few hundred million.

Hollywood's history during the crucial years was disgraceful. A few anti-Nazi films were made in the late '30s — the most distinguished of them by a gentile, Charles Chaplin, "The Great Dictator."

STANLEY MEADOWS, Paris.

Singling Out Arabs

In "U.S. to Propose Indirect Israel-Lebanon Talks" (JHT, Dec. 13), New York Times correspondent Bernard Gwertzman writes about "The Arab world's refusal" to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital. Certainly he knows that virtually no country, the United States included, recognizes Jerusalem as such. Why single out the Arabs in this way?

LOIS A. ARKIAN, Cairo.

A Poet Defended

Regarding "Poet Laureate Seeks 50 Years Ago, Jan. 4):

This item ridiculing the poet John Massfield was probably in bad taste when you first printed it 50 years ago, and age has done nothing to prove what was essentially a cheap shot. The person who says he never gets seashell is like the navigator who says he's never been lost. In both cases, they just haven't sailed enough.

J.E. BREDEMIEER, Kobe, Japan.

FROM OUR JAN. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: New Sultan in Morocco

PARIS — The news of the proclamation at Fez of Muley-Hafid as Sultan of Morocco has caused a great sensation in political circles. Abd-el-Aziz was, on January 4, solemnly deposed at the Mosque of Fez and his brother Muley-Hafid proclaimed Sultan in his stead. Abd-el-Aziz is reproached with having allowed his territory to be invaded by the Christians and of having entered into an arrangement with them for the organization of a police force in the ports of his Empire. The proclamation of the new Sultan was made under two conditions, the abolition of taxation and the suppression of all relations with Europeans except such as are permitted by custom and the national regulations.

1933: A Prayer for Prosperity

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Our world lacks that form of successful attainment which we call prosperity. We are praying to whatever gods we worship, and are bending brain and muscle that it may return. We want our prosperity back. There is serious question as to whether we want the same brand and nature of prosperity that we enjoyed prior to 1929. Our civilization had become a civilization of things. We hardly noted whether our life had dignity, moral worth and a touch of aesthetic introspection. A definition of the new prosperity may read somewhat as follows — an adequate supply of nutrition, mental, spiritual and physical, available for all persons at all times."

JOHN BAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman
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هكمان النحل

INSIGHTS

At Stanford, Ex-POW Teaches Lessons of Fear, Pain and Guilt

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service

STANFORD, California — The U.S. Navy pilot was sick and weak in a North Vietnamese prison that fell of 1965. His untreated, smashed left knee would, fuse so straight, it could never be fixed and the torture sessions were about to begin.

Yet his mind focused on the sunny Stanford University campus and something he read once by the Phrygian Stoic philosopher Epictetus, who was expelled from Rome in the year 96.

"Lamentation is an impediment to the law, but not to the will," Epictetus had said 1,900 years before the words stayed with the pilot through years of pain and despair. Until, in 1975, Bond Stockdale had returned, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor and finally made it back to Stanford to return some of what he had received.

In an unusual experiment for an American college campus, a prisoner of war is being allowed to apply the stark lessons of fear, guilt and pain to a course on philosophy for everyday life. The result is an academic sensation here, with five times the class limit of 15 applying for admission and many of the rejects trying to sneak in anyway.

A Frustrated Philosopher

The sophomore seminar, "Combating Corruption and Manipulation," needs to consider the thoughts of Epictetus, Seneca, Zeno, Dostoevsky, Plato and Aristotle, and gives Mr. Stockdale a chance to let the frustrated philosopher within him run wild.

A short, husky, white-haired man with the look of a small-town banker, Mr. Stockdale, 59, spent two years in graduate school at Stanford shortly before his Vietnam ordeal, but his academic style is a bit different than that of his

teachers. He sharply raps his lectern, not to get attention, but to demonstrate the makeshift code he used to communicate with other prisoners of war.

At the first class meeting, in a quiet, carpeted seminar room, Mr. Stockdale quickly yanked his audience of well-nourished 19-year-olds in sweaters and blue jeans back to his barren, solitary cell at Hoa Lo (Fiery Furnace) prison.

"I believe," he said, "that human nature, its properties, the best and the worst of it, is laid bare for all to see most quickly and clearly in the laboratory, the hermetically sealed laboratory, of an extortivist prison."

Somehow, Mr. Stockdale told the students, you may learn something here about the subtle pressures of American society, particularly the manipulations of the corporate board room or the government office.

'Once-in-a-Lifetime Chance'

"You don't have to be a prisoner to use some of the ideas I'm going to get out of this," said Garin Veirs, who came to the seminar as an economics major and the varsity football team leader in quarterback sacks. "It was a once-in-a-lifetime chance," said Susan Compton, a public policy major from San Diego. "I had never heard that point of view before."

As the highest-ranking American prisoner of war and a constant irritant to his captors, Mr. Stockdale suffered months without treatment of his injured shoulder, back and smashed left leg. He still cannot bend his leg at the knee.

He encountered several times the torturer dubbed "Big Eye," an expert in applying excruciating pain with rope bindings and rods. He cut and bruised himself intentionally so he would be unsuitable for propaganda display.

Once, he told the students, "when I was just about out of gas," he broke a window and used the sharp glass to slash his wrists so that a particularly intense interrogation would stop. To this day, he said, he doesn't know if he was also trying to end his life.

"History abounds with examples of extortion, of people manipulating other people through the imposition of feelings of fear and guilt," Mr. Stockdale said in the course description at Stanford, where he is a senior fellow of the Hoover Institution. "Though sometimes done in an easily recognized, explicit, and illegal way, the process is usually more subtle, more insidious, and within the law."

"Those who are in hierarchies — be they academic, business, governmental, military, or other — are frequently in positions in which people are trying to manipulate them, to get moral leverage on them by methods which are not easily recognized by the victims."

As an example, he cites the struggle of his wife, Sybil, to organize the League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia in 1967 and 1968 despite subtle pressure and opposition from the U.S. government.

He recalls his own decision to resign in 1980 as a graduate student at a South Carolina military academy, after only one year in the job that had persuaded him to leave the navy before he needed to. The school's board would not let him upgrade the academic program and curb traditional hazing, and compromise, he had learned already, would not get him what he wanted.

Mr. Stockdale quotes with feeling the words of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet dissident and novelist: "Bless you, prison, for having shaped my life."

Writers such as Dostoevsky, Cervantes and St. Paul spent time in jail, Mr. Stockdale says, but it is Epictetus, a former Roman slave rendered lame by a cruel master, who seems most important to him.

When Mr. Stockdale was offered medical treatment and better living conditions if he cooperated with his captors, he remembered Epictetus: "Whoever would be free, let him wish nothing which depends on others, else he must necessarily be a slave."

Time for Academic Exploration

"Most people have to knuckle under to the organization, to Big Daddy," Mr. Stockdale said. "As someone put it, 'Cooperate to graduate.' This process can be a quagmire if you let it become one. You can become compromised by so many little steps that seem insignificant, and before you know it you have passed the point of no return. The extortivist knows, when you reach that point, that he has you."

Mr. Stockdale had been introduced to Epictetus at Stanford by Professor Philip Rhinelander about two years before being shot down Sept. 9, 1965, while bombing railroad boxcars between Vinh and Thanh Hoa.

The navy had sent the promising young lieutenant commander to Stanford to get a master's degree in political science, useful for future Pentagon duty in planning strategies and policies. To Mr. Stockdale, this was a "license to steal," because it left him time to explore subjects the navy was not interested in.

Wandering through the philosophy department one day in civilian clothes, he encountered Mr. Rhinelander. Mr. Stockdale said he was a graduate student who had never taken a philosophy course, a naval officer and a U.S. Naval Academy graduate. Mr. Rhinelander invited

Mr. Stockdale into his course "on the problems of good and evil" and promised an hour of private tutoring a week so Mr. Stockdale could get the necessary background in philosophy.

Mr. Stockdale also studied Marxism at Stanford with Robert North, a political science professor. During his captivity in Vietnam, he said, he was able to say to an interrogator: "That's not what Lenin said; you're a deviationist."

Mr. Rhinelander gave Mr. Stockdale a copy of "Encheiridion" — a collection of Epictetus's thoughts as collected by his disciple, Arrian — a gift that puzzled and somewhat annoyed the navy flier. He was a pilot and a technical expert, a man of the 20th century who played golf and drank martinis. Of what use was it to read, "Is it better to die in hunger, exempt from guilt and fear, than to live in affluence and with perturbation?"

But in prison, he told his students, the phrase echoed through his mind again and again. "What really gives you prison nightmares, it's not broken bones, it's not pain," he said. "The way to destruction of a person is guilt and fear" — guilt over what torture forces one to say or do and fear of the shame and loss of self-respect that might result.

Leader Among War Prisoners

The years in prison became a struggle between a high-level Vietnamese prisoner, dubbed "The Cat" and Mr. Stockdale. The naval officer was the key target for interrogation because he was the POW leader, tapping out messages to other prisoners in violation of prison rules, issuing orders to refuse propaganda broadcasts and resist special privileges and sometimes even staging riots.

In 1970, the interrogator, looking haggard and nervous, paid one last visit to Mr. Stock-

dale to confess that he was being demoted, apparently in part because of his failure to break down his prize American prisoner.

But until then, Mr. Stockdale said, he had endured a great deal of pain and doubt. At one critical point, he told the students, he learned "there are times when you can't be reasonable, when you can't be rational." In 1966, after a night of torture designed to persuade him to tell an American visitor that the U.S. bombing violated international law, Mr. Stockdale kicked over a table and screamed: "No, I won't say that. I don't care what you do to me."

Difference With Epictetus

It was potentially a suicidal act. The torturer held ropes that could slowly and painfully kill the prisoner. But instead, "The Cat" decided to give up the effort. He went away muttering that he had to find someone to talk to the American visitor by 10 the next morning. Mr. Stockdale realized, he said, that his torturer was just another bureaucratic, unable to deal with anyone so unpredictable.

By the seminar's second session, students were cross-examining Mr. Stockdale about his captivity and pointing out some contradictions perceived in their own study of Epictetus. The philosopher, one student said, would never have tolerated taking orders from someone like Mr. Stockdale, as almost all of his fellow U.S. prisoners of war did. Mr. Stockdale smiled and agreed.

He said the current student generation appears to appreciate fully the values of courage, fidelity, friendship, honor, love and justice that he wants them to know how to protect.

The instructor said he would ask for two term papers and maybe a final exam. But, he added, "I'm not a hard grader. I'm a soft touch."

Shultz, the Buddha of Foggy Bottom, Chooses the Easygoing Way to Policy

There are those close observers who call the 60th secretary of state "Buddha-like" and others who believe that, in only six months, the successor to Alexander M. Haig Jr. has already made himself the Reagan administration's most valued member. In this intimate profile of George P. Shultz, excerpted from *The New York Times Magazine*, Bernard Gwertzman of *The New York Times* Washington bureau, who has reported on every secretary of state since 1963, gives high midterm grades to the man who "still seems to see himself as the university dean on leave from academia to help out his friend in the White House."

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — What is most striking about George P. Shultz is that he is so unburdened. Returning from the White House, he had hung up his pin-striped jacket and put on a bright blue cardigan to receive a reporter in his cozy hideaway on the seventh floor of the State Department.

He talked easily, taking time for an occasional anecdote. His large frame seemed confined as he leaned forward in his straight-backed chair in the room he uses for thinking and chatting, free for an hour or two a day from the pressures that bear down incessantly on him as secretary of state.

Unconventionally, the secretary had just rebuked the Israeli government for expelling some foreign teachers from the occupied West Bank for refusing to sign an oath pledging not to give assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization. It wasn't that he was for assisting the PLO — freedom of speech was involved. For that principle, he said, he had been ready to resign as dean of the University of Chicago business school during the Vietnam War, when the faculty, fearful of student protests, asked him to deny Dow Chemical, which manufactured napalm, the right to recruit on campus.

"I said, 'Absolutely nothing doing,'" Mr. Shultz recalled. "Communists come here. Nazis come here. Anybody the students want to invite comes, and they say their piece, whatever it is. That's what a campus is about — openness, argument. And, in effect, this company has been invited by these students, and this is where they are going to be interviewed." And they were.

No Quick Triumphs

Gradually, the conversation came around to his major problems. No, he said, he wasn't expecting any quick diplomatic triumphs, although he was intrigued by the possibilities opened up by the change of leadership in Moscow.

Yes, it was hard to master the intricacies of missile warheads, payloads and the like that are at the heart of any attempt to rethink the relationship with the Soviet Union, but "I've read into it a fair amount." "I have been taking opportunities to be briefed on this part, that part and another part, and bring myself up to speed on it."

It was difficult, he admitted, not to be distracted by front-page news. "I think unless you do something about it in the job of secretary of state, you will spend 100 percent of your time on the Middle East."

Philosophic, self-assured, cautious about what is possible, resigned to what he calls "the long haul" — there, six months in office, is the essential Mr. Shultz, the image that accounts as much as anything for the boozymon he still enjoys with Congress, the press and his potential rivals in the administration, as well as with leaders, both friends and adversaries, abroad.

Mr. Shultz, the 60th secretary of state, has never lacked admirers. In his recent memoirs, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger wrote, "If I could choose one American to whom I would entrust the nation's fate, it would be George Shultz."

Morning Briefing

Mr. Shultz likes to get up at 5:30 A.M. and be at the State Department by 7:15 to read the overnight cables and get his morning top-secret briefing from a Central Intelligence Agency officer before the pressure builds up. He seldom leaves for home — the Shultzes bought a house in Bethesda, Maryland, after his State Department appointment — before 8 P.M. and he usually works Saturday mornings. (Mr. Shultz is married to the former Helena O'Brien, from Nashua, New Hampshire.)

His first scheduled meeting is normally with the deputy secretary of state, Kenneth W. Dam, and other department "principals."

On Thursdays, he has breakfast with Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, to iron out pending State Department-Pentagon problems. On Tuesdays, he has breakfast with the secretary of the Treasury, Donald T. Regan; the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, Martin S. Feldstein; and the director of the Office of Management and Budget, David A. Stockman. It is unusual, of course, for

a secretary of state to join the government's economic troika, but rarely has a secretary of state had Mr. Shultz's economic experience. He held both Mr. Regan's job and Mr. Stockman's under Richard M. Nixon; he also served Mr. Nixon as secretary of labor and White House economic coordinator.

Mr. Regan, who got his first stock-market training from Mr. Shultz's father, Burt, founder of the New York Stock Exchange Institute, invited him to contribute his expertise to their councils.

The secretary says the benefit is mutual. "It's artificial," he explains, "to talk about the U.S. economy as though it exists in some sort of isolation. It is part of the world economy, and we have to think of it that way."

Moreover, continued involvement in economic issues helps him to transpose to his new field the kind of discipline and way of ordering things that he learned during his economic activities.

Lessons From the Past

To hear him talk, these lessons from the past involve many things. For instance, his stints as a labor-management mediator during his academic career — he holds a doctorate in industrial relations from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taught at MIT from 1948 to 1957, and was on the faculty of the University of Chicago business school from 1957 to 1968 — convinced him that every issue can be seen from various vantage points.

Almost every view of a problem proves to have some merit, he says, if you study it carefully enough, and what you must do is listen and try to figure out ways to "move the situation along."

This philosophy is making for certain changes at Foggy Bottom. He has insisted on being educated in depth before making any recommendations to the president — a demand for information and still more information that has sometimes nettled department professionals who wish he would be quicker about making up his mind, and also about letting them know what he thinks. Some of them have described him as "Buddha-like."

His emphasis on economics has made top officials dust off their old textbooks. One senior aide said he was taken aback during his first conversation with Mr. Shultz when the new secretary asked him about steel subsidies in Britain, a subject his predecessors had been giving a wide berth.

He has made listening an art form to be copied by others in Washington who are sensitive to every change of fashion. His speaking voice is so soft that often one must strain to hear him clearly. He has called a halt to "guerrilla warfare" between the State Department and the president's White House advisers, many of whom he knew during his work in Ronald Reagan's campaign, by involving as many of them as possible in decision-making and by stressing consensus instead of confrontation.

In a capital not known for meekness in high places, he cultivates the common touch. There was an example of that during his trip with the president last month to Brazil, Colombia, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Mr. Shultz was in the presidential palace in Brasilia when Mr. Reagan's motorcade left for the next appointment without him. He ran into the courtyard; the only vehicle left was a Ford 10 or 15 years old, its driver dozing in his seat. "Me — secretary of state," Mr. Shultz resented with the Brazilian, finally getting him to agree to catch up with the others.

When Mr. Shultz got to his destination, the State Department security men were expecting to be chastised for letting the motorcade leave without him. Instead, he apologized for having been late.

According to former colleagues in the academic, business and political worlds, behind the easygoing manner, George Shultz is tough. One example they cite is his response to a problem that confronted him when he was secretary of the Treasury.

Beleaguered by the developing Watergate scandals, President Nixon's counsel, John Dean, had produced an "enemies list" and had told the Internal Revenue Service to harass everyone on it. The IRS asked Mr. Shultz what to do. "I felt," he says, "that this was something we had no business doing. So I just told the IRS, 'Do nothing.'"

Soon afterward, an IRS computer kicked out Mr. Nixon's tax return for audit. Again, the IRS asked Mr. Shultz what to do. "It was an easy question to answer," he recalls. "I said, 'Go audit the president's tax return.'"

Mr. Nixon was furious. He called Mr. Shultz and ordered him to find out by the next morning how many other presidents had had their taxes audited.

"The answer was that every recent president had his tax return audited," Mr. Shultz says. "Some have been assessed for back taxes. That is because they were wealthy men and had complicated returns, including President Nixon."

The high marks being given to the secretary of state by virtually everyone who has watched him in his testing period are impressive, but they represent the atmospherics of policy-making. He has taken over smoothly and with aplomb. How well, however, he has done on matters of substance?

The secretary did not come as an innocent to the problem of the Soviet Union, for example. As Mr. Nixon's secretary of the Treasury, he traveled to Moscow for several wide-ranging conversations with Leonid I. Brezhnev and Alexei N. Kosygin, then the Soviet prime minister, on the economic aspects of what was the high point of détente.

With Mr. Brezhnev dead and Yuri V. Andropov apparently secure as his successor, Mr. Shultz is being urged by some of the country's Soviet experts not to miss a possible chance for a diplomatic breakthrough. Thus, William G. Hyland, one of the Nixon administration's ranking Moscow specialists, has been telling him that Mr. Reagan, as a Republican conservative, can explore an accommodation with the Kremlin without worrying about a domestic backlash.

What, in his heart of hearts, Mr. Shultz feels about that is one of the biggest questions in Washington. One of his talents is keeping everyone guessing about what he tells Mr. Reagan in private.

Yet some generalizations can be attempted. Basically, Mr. Shultz appears to be a hard-liner in his view of the U.S. role in the world, and this makes for an essential compatibility between him and the president. For instance, when asked what, in retrospect, he thought of the Vietnam War, he replied: "One of the big lessons is, if you are going to be in a war, you better be in it to win, and not tie your hands the way we did."

What of covert operations by the CIA? No qualms about them, he replied, when they are necessary. Violations of human rights by the rightist regimes of Central America? He is concerned about the issue, but also believes the United States should not let El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala be overrun by communist-backed guerrillas.

Doctrinal World View

All the same, there seems to be a lack in his makeup of the kind of integrated, all-embracing, doctrinal world view that animates some of his present colleagues and contributed to the outlook of such former secretaries of state as Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Haig.

He puts more emphasis than any of his predecessors on economic issues, as though to suggest that problems such as debts, refinancing, trade deficits and commodity prices can cause more woe than communist subversion and other more traditional State Department concerns. After his recent European trip, he was saying that the West had to combine "realism" about the Soviet Union with a willingness to explore the possibility of mutually profitable agreements.

The question is how hard the United States should try to improve relations with the new Soviet leadership. Some of Mr. Shultz's aides say he will soon have to take a clearer position within the administration on that score.

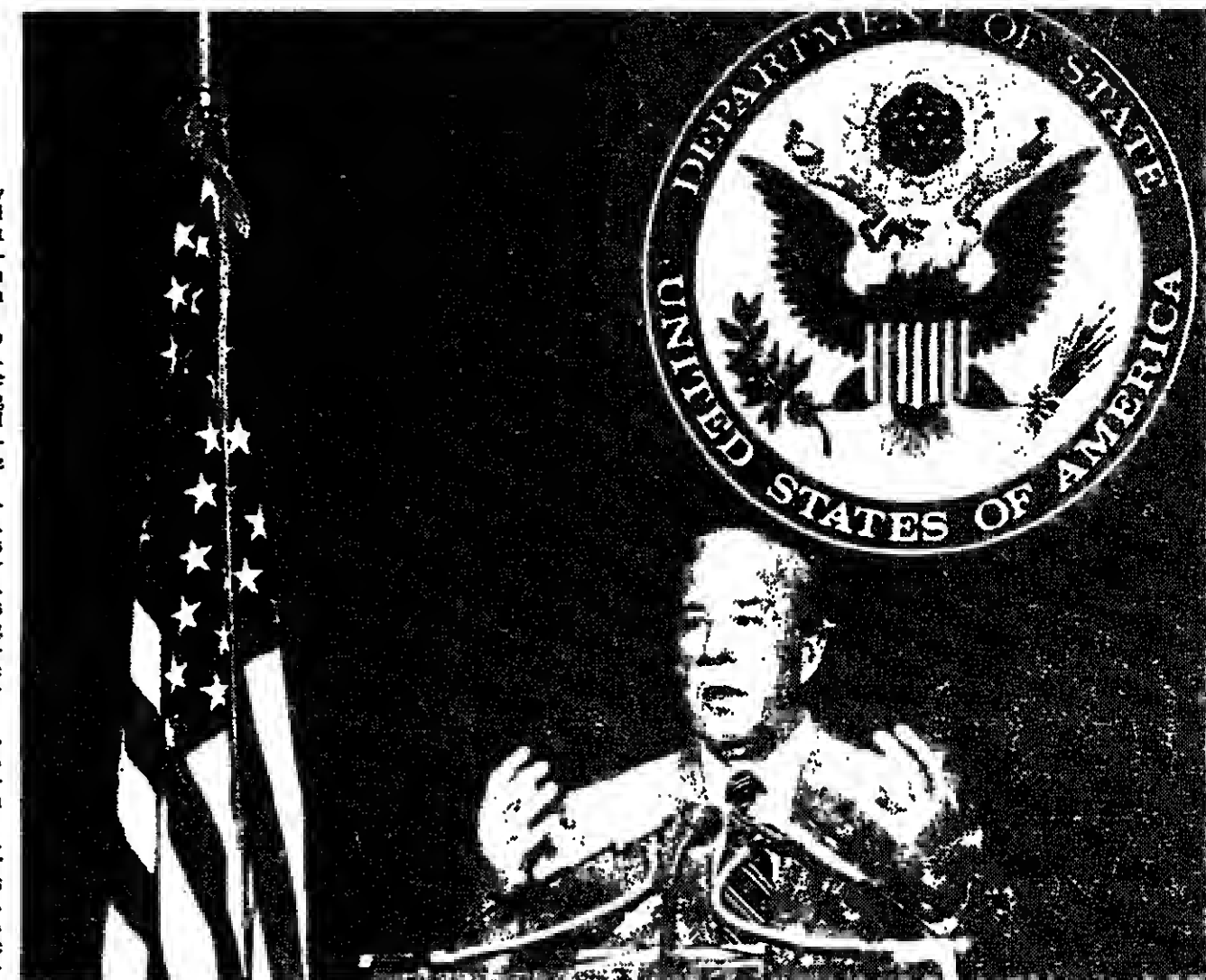
Mr. Shultz, 62, is having less and less time for the relaxing days with friends and family that were so much a part of his life until six months ago. He and his wife consider themselves Californians now, and they like to get away whenever they can for weekends in their Stanford home.

Sitting in his private study, considering a question as to what he expects to be the toughest issues of 1983, he muses in the same slow, tentative way he had when he took on his new job in June. "Well, issues emerge. You can't always predict what they are going to be. However, I think it's important to try to set your own strategy as much as you can, and identify, and have work going on, and so on. How that is conducted, I think, is of great importance."

It may be too early to say how well he is doing his share of the conducting. His presence at Mr. Reagan's side during the president's Latin American trip was symbolic of a shifting emphasis — away from concern about the Soviet and Cuban threats to the region and toward the need for economic and social solutions.

He still seems to see himself as the university dean on leave from academia to help out his friend in the White House. The hardball players in the Washington establishment have come around to believing he means it when he says, "The president is boss," even though the president has not always taken his advice and tends to shoot from the hip in his public comments.

There are those in Washington who say that by conveying an air of stability and creating an impression of a more thoughtful approach to the country's interlocking foreign problems, Mr. Shultz has already made himself the administration's most valued member.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz speaking at a news conference in Washington.

Increasing Apathy in Swiss Elections May Point to Overdose of Democracy

By Harry Trimborn

Los Angeles Times Service

ST. GALLEN, Switzerland — Are the Swiss suffering from an overdose of democracy? The question has been raised amid growing concern over declining voter participation and its effect on Switzerland's proud tradition of direct democracy.

The system calls on the people to choose virtually every public official and settle virtually every public issue. Many communities still decide such matters by a show of hands at public meetings.

There was a time when voting was compulsory in many parts of Switzerland. It still is in Schaffhausen, one of Switzerland's 26 autonomous cantons, or provinces, where eligible voters are fined the equivalent of \$6 if they fail to vote without a valid reason. Last September, Schaffhausen's voters defeated a move to abolish the fine.

Yet voting has declined dramatically in the years since World War II, to around 30 percent in national elections and to less than 20 percent in some local elections. Only the United States among the world's democracies has a comparatively poor record.

Mixed Feelings

Among the Swiss, feelings are mixed about how seriously voter apathy threatens their democracy, or if it does at all.

Ulrich Hubacher, a Justice Ministry official, said in a recent interview that the federal government did not consider the problem to be a real danger, but he added that the government was trying to increase the turnout by alerting voters to the issues and making it easier for them to vote.

The government is being cautious, though, because of another Swiss tradition — deep skepticism about governmental authority.

"The most important issue in this matter is that the government cannot undertake or suggest anything that might undermine our system of democracy," Mr. Hubacher said. "The citizen has the right to vote. He also has the right to refuse to vote. And anything that appears to be pressure to get people to vote is undemocratic."

Mr. Hubacher said he saw no contradiction between this view and Schaffhausen's practice of fining people who fail to vote. After all, he pointed out, such fines were approved by the voters.

Concern over the problem has been spotlighted in the press and in government and private studies. One of the latest studies is a detailed work published by the St. Gallen Graduate School of Economics, Law, Business and Public Administration, written by Alois Riklin, the school's president, and Roland Kley.

It reports that voter turnout in elections for the federal parliament between 1945 and 1975 averaged 65 percent, with a minimum figure of 52 percent. It says that only the United States had a lower average during that period, 48 percent. The Swiss average was 20 percentage points below that of 19 countries.

In national referendums, Switzerland's record was even worse. Mr. Riklin and Mr. Kley found that Switzerland had the lowest average turnout — 46.8 percent — among 11 countries that had national referendums in the 30-year period ending in 1975.

The turnout in one Swiss national referendum fell to 26.7 percent. The average voter turnout in national referendums in the 19 other countries was 76.4 percent.

According to the Riklin-Kley study, Swiss voting performance is even worse when elections and referendums at all levels are included. They say that from 1956 to 1978 St. Gallen, Switzerland's seventh-largest city with a population of 75,600, had an average voter turnout of 45 percent. This was 26 percentage points below the average for three comparable cities in Austria, West Germany and France.

"You can no longer talk about majority decisions if only about 30 percent of the people vote," said Ida Maria Hardegger, a student at the St. Gallen school.

Switzerland's democratic tradition is being corroded by what government officials and scholars say is the increasing frequency of elections and the growing complexity of the ballot issues.

No country in the world has as many elections as Switzerland, Mr. Riklin said in a recent interview. Voters are getting tired of being constantly asked to decide issues that are sometimes so complicated that they do not understand them, he said.

Voter apathy is especially strong among younger people, many of whom believe that elections will do little to change what they see as the conservative, restrictive policies of the country. Others believe that the pros and cons of many issues are so narrowly defined that it makes little difference which way the vote goes.

Studies show that a significant number of voters have on occasion voted contrary to their intentions because they failed to understand the issues involved. As a result, Mr. Riklin said, these voters will not go to the polls the next time a complex issue is involved, or they will rely on the opinion of a friend or their political party.

Mr. Riklin and Mr. Kley report that the Swiss went to the polls for 89 national elections between 1947 and 1975. France had the next highest number, 24, followed by Australia, Denmark and Austria, with 17 each.

They note that every Swiss national election called for more than one voter decision, a total of 130, compared to only 29 for the Australians, who were the next highest. Of the 554 national referendums that took place throughout the world between 1973 and 1978, more than half — 287 — were in Switzerland.

The contrast is even greater on the regional and local level. Under Switzerland's highly decentralized system of government, voting at the cantonal and community level is far more frequent — and more important — than at the national level.

Between 1956 and 1979, voters in St. Gallen went to the polls 148 times, an average of six times a year. In 1972, there were 11 elections.

According to a federal government report, national referendums exceed 30 a year, more than three times as many as there were 50 years ago.

Voting requirements differ among the cantons and communities. In the canton of St. Gallen, for example, it is mandatory to conduct a referendum on any public expenditure exceeding \$3 million.

How They Voted

Among the bewildering array of issues placed before Switzerland's four million voters in recent years was a proposal to ban all forms of motorized transport on land, water and air on the second Sunday of every month. It was defeated. So were proposals to establish a 1,200-man federal anti-terrorist force, to ban the advertising of addictive substances, to liberalize laws and to lower the voting age to 18 from 20.

The voters in a community near Bern recently approved construction of a new school — but only after voting against the inclusion of student toilet facilities on the third floor of the building.

In its effort to get more voters to the polls, the federal government has offered more than 50 recommendations, each of which would require voter approval.

One recommendation calls for voting by mail. Many districts already permit absentee voting, but only for voters who are away from their districts at election time. Another would permit proxy voting, allowing voters to cast the ballots of other voters in his or her family.

Another would make it possible to take the ballot box to people who are unable to get to the polling place — people in hospitals, old-age homes and other such institutions. Still another calls for the payment of a small fee out of public funds to political parties for each vote they get.

Such a fee — about \$1.45 — is paid to parties in West Germany, but has "no chance of adoption in Switzerland," Mr. Hubacher said.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1983

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Bank of America Says Rebound Of Economy To Be Slow, Halting

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Bank of America predicted Tuesday that the world economy would show a slow and halting recovery this year. John Wilson, chief economist for the largest U.S. bank, said at a press conference that it appeared global economic conditions would improve slightly when adjusted for inflation. "Real global economic growth will barely exceed 2 percent, making this one of the most hesitant recoveries on record," Mr. Wilson said.

Denmark Is to Raise \$1 Billion

LONDON (Reuters) — Denmark will raise a \$1 billion Eurocredit with a seven-year maturity, lead manager Morgan Guaranty Trust said Tuesday. Announcing final terms on the credit, Morgan also said this will be the major financing of Denmark's foreign borrowing program for 1983, which is a total \$2-billion to \$2.5 billion. The loan will be a revolving credit for the first three years, turning into a term loan for the final four years. Morgan added there will be a five-year grace period on principal repayments. Interest will be set at 0.25 percentage point over the prime rate for three years and 0.30 point for the final four. However, if the prime rate exceeds the rate for 90-day certificates of deposit by 1.25 points for two consecutive weeks, the loan charge shifts to the combination of this margin over the CD rate for the first three years and 1.30 points over the CD rate for the final four years. Banks choosing the London interbank rate as their lending base will receive half a point over Libor for the first two years and 3/4 point over Libor thereafter. Denmark is paying higher margins than last year, when it borrowed \$1.2 billion for eight years. The Libor portion then was a split 3/4-to-1/2 point margin while the margin over the prime portion was set at 0.15 to 0.25 points.

New Reporting Service Cuts Staff

WASHINGTON (WP) — International Reporting Information Services, which began marketing its service in November, has dismissed one-third of its work force abruptly and may face an uncertain future when its European financial backers meet next week. Paul Becker, senior vice president of the company, which bills itself as a supplier of sophisticated information and analysis about international political and economic events, said 45 workers were let go "to bring current expenditures more in line with revenue results and prospects."

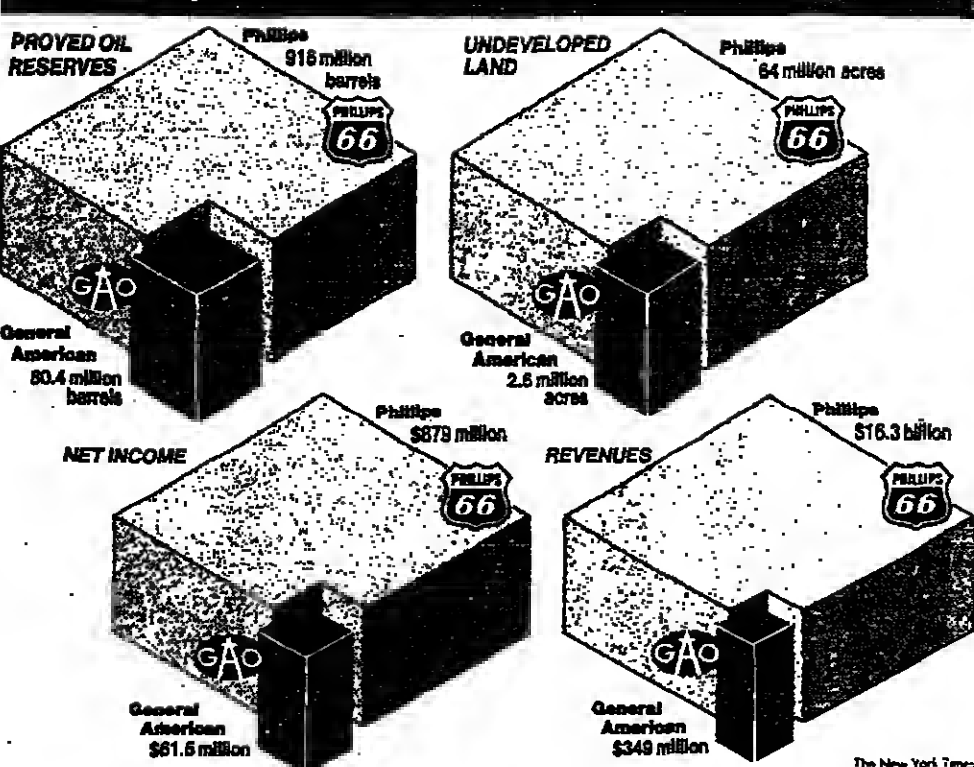
Alitalia to Buy McDonnell Jets

ROME (Reuters) — Italy's state airline, Alitalia, has exercised an option to buy 30 McDonnell Douglas DC-9 Super 80 planes valued at more than \$1 billion, the airline said Tuesday. In Washington, McDonnell Douglas said the order is the largest commercial transaction in its history.

Company Notes

Fujitsu will build a plant this year in the southwestern United States to produce optical fiber communications systems and related equipment, the Japanese company announced Tuesday in New York. Matsushita Electric said Tuesday that its joint venture with Robert Bosch to produce video tape recorders in West Germany will be capitalized at 5 million Deutsche marks (\$2.1 million), with Matsushita providing 65 percent of the total and Bosch the rest.

How the Phillips-General American Combination Looks



Phillips Expecting American Oil To Help It With Reserve Problem

By Thomas J. Lucick

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Phillips Petroleum, the 10th-largest U.S. energy concern, has seen its oil reserves shrink steadily. Unable to stem this decline through domestic drilling, the company invested heavily in the 1970s in oil exploration in the North Sea, off the coast of West Africa and in other regions outside the United States.

As a result, the domestic oil reserves of Phillips — nearly half its supply is outside the United States — were widely regarded as insufficient to counter instability abroad or the increased energy demand that is expected in an economic recovery.

Thus, the company struggled through 1982 with a complex set of problems. In addition to its heavy reliance on foreign sources of oil, its earnings were sharply reduced by the recession and lower energy consumption.

Phillips, based in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, maintains that its agreement to buy General American Oil of Texas for \$1.2 billion will go far toward resolving those problems during the next decade.

"Whether the acquisition improves our earnings next year depends on the direction of crude oil prices, and that's hard to read," said Glenn A. Cox, an executive vice president and member of the board, in an interview shortly after the transaction was announced Friday. "But the long-term implications of the bigger domestic reserves are very good."

Its agreement to acquire General American comes three months after Phillips announced an offshore oil discovery in the Santa Maria Basin off Santa Barbara, California, that by itself promises to give the company

huge new domestic reserves. Phillips, which is continuing to drill in the area as a partner with Chevron U.S.A., says it expects to begin production in 1986 or 1987.

Although the size of the Santa Maria discovery is not yet known, many analysts believe it will prove to be the largest domestic oil discovery since the Prudhoe Bay field in Alaska, with 10 billion barrels of reserves was first drilled 15 years ago.

"The combination of General American and the Santa Maria basin changes Phillips' outlook dramatically," said Rosario Iacocca of L.F. Rothschild & Co. "It means stability and a much more reliable source of oil for a company that has been short on domestic reserves."

Some analysts, meanwhile, said the General American acquisition may also reduce the chances of Phillips itself becoming the object of an unwelcome takeover attempt. The company, with its stock trading at depressed levels, has been the subject of several rumors.

Mr. Cox said, "You can't ignore the fact that even large companies are affected" by takeover threats. Nonetheless, he added, the General American acquisition "has absolutely no relationship to an anti-takeover posture."

"The deal stands on its own merits," he said. "We feel General American's reserves make a good fit into Phillips."

The terms of the acquisition require Phillips to pay an average of \$45 apiece for General American's 25.4 million shares. General American, which had been trying to defeat a \$40-a-share offer for 50 percent of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Prime Rate Cut to 11% But NYSE Prices Drop

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Most major U.S. banks cut their prime lending rates half a point Tuesday to 11 percent, the lowest level since Aug. 18, 1980. But prices on the New York Stock Exchange, which had reached record highs in recent sessions, declined, with the Dow Jones industrial average sliding 8.56 points to 1,083.79.

Chase Manhattan, the third largest U.S. bank, lowered its prime to 11 percent Dec. 28, but no major banks followed then. On Tuesday, fifth-ranked Morgan Guaranty Trust led the move to 11 percent. Among others were Bank of America, the largest U.S. bank; second-ranked Citibank; and Chemical Bank, Continental Illinois National Bank, First National Bank of Chicago, Manufacturers Hanover, First National Bank of Boston and Bank of New York.

The prime rate reductions followed declines in short-term interest rates in the face of continued weak demand for bank loans by business because of the recession, and Federal Reserve moves to encourage lower interest rates so as to foster economic recovery.

"We think that the policy of the Federal Reserve will be to promote sufficient money supply growth to foster interest rate drops until such time as it sees economic activity picking up," said Daniel Van Dyke, senior economist at the Bank of America, the largest U.S. bank. "So it looks like we're in for more short-term rate drops until the Fed sees some growth in economic activity."

Profit-taking Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange undercut the support the market gained from the prime rate cut. The Dow had turned higher briefly in mid-morning after the cut was announced.

But the buying was exhausted within an hour, and the Dow slid throughout the afternoon. Declines advanced 8 to 7 and volume slumped to 98.25 million shares from 101.89 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market was due for a technical correction after the record-breaking rally of the past three sessions, which saw the Dow soar a total of 47.46 points to close Monday at a new high of 1,092.35.

"It was time for some profit-taking," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer and Co. "I don't think the

market will go any lower. It should resume its advance tomorrow." Analysts noted that the Dow, which represents 30 blue-chip stocks, was much weaker than the market as a whole Tuesday. The NYSE composite index, for example, closed at 84.11, off 0.51. Closings for other Dow Jones averages included 20 transportation stocks, 471.01, up 1.58, and 15 utilities, 124.35, down 0.28.

Blue-chip and basic industry stocks were the market leaders during the recent rally and were the focal point of the selling Tuesday. Some of the big losers included active American Telephone & Telegraph, off 3/4 to 64 3/4, Firestone, down 1/2 to 19 1/2, U.S. Steel, off 1/2 to 21 1/2, Du Pont, which

dropped 1/2 to 41, and Raytheon, down 2 1/2 to 45.

Gold stocks fell after climbing sharply Monday along with the price of the metal. Newmont dropped 2 1/2 to 59 1/2. Homestake was off 1 to 61 1/2 and Campbell Red Lake was down 1 1/2 to 28 1/2.

Prices also dropped for two companies that announced layoffs Monday: Caterpillar fell 1 1/2 to 46 1/2 and Eastman Kodak was off 1 1/2 to 84 1/2.

Matsushita slumped 4 1/2 to 56 1/2; published reports in Japan projected lower-than-expected earnings for the firm. Pargas climbed 3 1/2 to 35 1/2 after the announcement that it would investigate a possible sale of the company. Helene Curtis fell 1 1/2 to 27 1/2.

British Rate Boost Gives Pound a Lift

Reuters

LONDON — Three of Britain's four main commercial banks raised interest rates Tuesday, giving the pound a late boost after it had fallen close to its record low against the dollar earlier in the day.

The banks — Barclays, National Westminster and Lloyds — announced they were raising their base rates one point to 11 percent. Wednesday, Midland Bank was expected to follow their lead.

The increase was the second in less than three months. It followed heavy pressure on the pound going back to November when the last one-point increase in interest rates was made. The British Treasury declined to comment, but banking sources said it was a commercial move by the major banks in reaction to market conditions.

Nonetheless, the base rate rise took markets by surprise, since the Bank of England had not signaled its desire for such a move. The increase is a blow to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, which had been looking to lower interest rates to fuel an economic recovery.

The pound recovered about 2 1/2 cents from the day's low against the dollar, helped by the increase in British interest rates. The pound

ended the day in London at 1.5850 to the dollar, down from Monday's close of 1.5900, but sharply above Tuesday's low of 1.5605. The record low of 1.5550 occurred in October 1976.

Reflecting concern of the pound's decline, stocks and government bonds fell sharply in fairly active trading. The Financial Times index slid 9.4 points to 604.3. The possible effect of the pound's fall on interest rates and inflation left the market very nervous, dealers said.

Gold closed at \$482.25 an ounce, well below the day's highs but up from Monday's close of \$477. Later in New York, gold for delivery this month closed on the Commodity Exchange at \$479.90.

Dealers said light profit taking pushed the market lower in the afternoon in a reaction to the recent upsurge, which took the metal up Tuesday morning to a \$490.50 fixing, its highest setting since May 11, 1981. They said confidence in the strong rally weakened after the morning fixing, which was below quoted highs of up to around \$492.50.

In New York foreign exchange trading, the dollar rose to 2.3492 Deutsche marks at midsession from the Monday closing of 2.3347.

Over \$1 Billion of Eurobonds Hit the Market

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Just over \$1 billion of Eurobonds were launched Tuesday — six denominated in U.S. dollars and one each in Canadian dollars, guilders and Deutsche marks.

The heavy activity in the U.S. dollar sector was pure coincidence, one dealer said. "You see an opportunity and you grab it," he said, noting that the dollar was strengthening while bond prices were rising as short-term interest rates declined.

The most noteworthy of the new issues is Coca-Cola's because it bears a coupon of 9 1/2 percent — the first dollar bond to be marketed at a yield of less than 10 percent in more than two years. The \$100-million issue carries a maturity of 9 1/2 years and is priced at par. The issue is callable after 6 1/2 years at a premium of 101 percent of face value.

Investors are required to put up 30 percent of the purchase price Feb. 1 and the remainder Aug. 1. Managers said about 70 percent of the issue had been sold by the close of business, and the bonds were quoted at a discount of 1 1/4 points, well within the total 2-percent commission paid to managers.

Also noteworthy is the return of the zero-coupon bond, not seen in this market since last summer. The issuer is Chemical Bank, which is offering a nominal \$300 million of serial bonds. Investors can choose to buy paper maturing in one year to 20 years with the purchase price set at from 90 percent of face value for the one-year notes to 14 percent for the 20-year paper. Depending on the maturity chosen, investors can lock in yields ranging from 9 1/2 to 11 1/2 percent.

Only \$15 million face value of bonds will be sold for each of the years one through 19 and \$165 mil-

lion face value will be sold bearing a 20-year maturity.

Among the classic issues, a \$50-million deal for Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, the Japanese government-owned utility, sold out shortly after launch and ended the day quoted at a premium of 100 1/2. Its seven-year notes were offered at par bearing a coupon of 10 1/4 percent. A sinking fund will reduce the average life to 5 1/2 years.

The actual cost of money to NTT is significantly cheaper than it appears, bankers said, as the utility is using the proceeds to make a swap into yen with an unidentified party at what one banker said was "a very attractive rate."

Creditanstalt-Bankverein is also doing a swap, issuing \$100 million of 7 1/2-year paper priced at par and bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent, in exchange for inexpensive floating-rate funds. Investors need to put up only 20 percent of the sub-

scription price Jan. 25. The remainder is due July 26. The issue is callable after 5 1/2 years at 100 1/2.

Another bank, Security Pacific National, is raising \$100 million in a four-year issue not related to a swap. The notes, priced at par, bear a coupon of 10 1/4 percent. Investors are asked to pay 25 percent of the purchase price Feb. 1 and the remainder Aug. 3.

The World Bank is offering investors \$150 million of five-year notes and \$100 million of 10-year bonds. The notes, bearing a coupon of 10 1/4 percent, are priced at 99 1/2 and yield 10.45 percent and the bonds at par bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent. Investors are not required to pay for these bonds until April 6.

The World Bank is also offering 200 million DM of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 7 1/4 percent. However, these are priced at a discount of 99 to yield investors 7.39 percent.

A 50-million-DM private placement for H.J. Heinz, launched Monday, was priced at par bearing a coupon of 6 1/4 percent for five years.

In the Canadian dollar sector, Swedish Export Credit is offering 50 million dollars of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 12 1/2 percent. The issue price is expected to be set at par when final terms are set later this month.

Completing Tuesday's announcements was Eurofina's seven-year private placement of 50 million guilders priced at par bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

U.S. to Boost Farm Export Credits

Reuters

DALLAS — President Ronald Reagan, criticizing "unfair" trade practices by the European Community, announced a \$250-million expansion Tuesday of a credit program that he said should increase U.S. farm exports by \$1 billion this year.

In a speech to the American Farm Bureau Federation, the president also said he would go ahead Jan. 24 with his "payment-in-kind" plan to raise farm prices by offering government-held surplus grain and cotton to farmers who reduced planted acreage.

Referring to European farm subsidies, Mr. Reagan said he was extending the \$300-million export credit program by \$250 million to "eventually bring an end to such practices." The added money will go into a plan combining interest-free direct credits with government guarantees of private credits, lowering interest rates on purchases by foreign customers.

Mr. Reagan also criticized Japan for erecting barriers to U.S. beef and citrus exports. He said he would raise the latter problem when he confers with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan in Washington next week.

Concerning trade policies by the European Community and Japan, the president declared: "I want to say now, and other countries should take notice, we expect fair access to international agricultural markets." He noted that U.S. and EC officials were discussing agricultural trade in a three-day meeting that opened Tuesday in Washington.

U.S. officials at those talks said both sides were anxious for com-

promise but had few new proposals.

The EC executive committee said last week that the object of the Washington talks was to relax tensions and tone down the rhetoric that has been traded on the issue. Both sides were likely to agree to meet again, probably next month, to prepare a progress report outlining the issues still dividing them.

U.S. Agriculture Department officials have recommended retaliation for EC farm subsidies, but the State Department has urged that any such move be delayed until after the progress report is issued. The State Department has made clear that it would prefer a negotiated agreement on agriculture simi-

lar to the accords reached last year on the EC's share of the U.S. steel market and on the Soviet natural gas pipeline dispute.

Congress failed to complete action on the payment-in-kind plan in the lame duck session last month, and Mr. Reagan said he had decided to use his own powers to put it into effect.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said the plan would save \$3 billion to \$5 billion in the next two years by reducing the government's storage costs, among other things.

Farmers now receive cash subsidies if they agree to take 20 percent of their acreage out of production. The new plan will enable them to take out 30 percent more.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 11, excluding bank service charges.

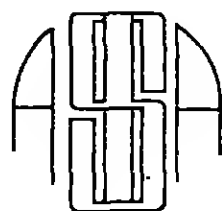
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	Gld.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
American	2.0885	4.209	118.42	38.765	0.1910	17.815	5.609	134.43	21.24
British (to)	48.83	72.22	19.665	6.34	3.42	22.97	5.572		
French (to)	2.325	3.673	32.29		1.74	96.40	5.087	121.45	38.34
London (to)	1.5078		3.6779	16.408	2.111.10	4.683	72.315	101.98	12.957
Milano	1.245.45	21.010	575.70	203.10		571.42	29.37	788.20	142.98
New York	4.007	1.581	6.2544	0.15	0.974	6.264	6.011	6.915	0.125
Paris	6.487	18.41	253.42		4.729	254.90	14.475	345.18	90.39
Zurich	1.0712	3.0304	82.34	29.065	0.1434	74.65	4.1912		22.375
1 ECU	0.777	1.6223	2.2876	0.6537	1.3150	2.263	44.777	1.8774	0.0496
1 SDR	1.109	0.70539	2.5932	7.3546	1.47324	2.8638	51.033	2.1294	0.1431

Dollar Values

\$	Currency	Per \$	\$	Currency	Per \$	\$	Currency	Per \$	\$	Currency	Per \$
0.9968	Australian	1.0076	0.2292	Israeli shekel	34.275	0.4838	Singapore	2.6672			
0.6828	Austrian schilling	14.455	0.0944	Japanese yen	228.59	0.0087	Swedish krona	1.0553			
0.0204	Belgian franc	48.35	3.4711	Korean won	0.2301	0.0014	Sri Lankan rupee	749.20			
0.017	Canadian	1.2341	0.4399	Malay ringgit	2.2735	0.008	Swiss franc	125.60			
0.121	Danish krone	8.268	0.1422	Norw. krona	6.9675	0.1383	Swedish krona	1.0553			
4.764	French mark	3.222	0.169	Pak. rupee	0.0592	0.0551	Taiwan	31.89			
0.012	Greek drachma	82.40	0.0113	Port. escudo	20.532	0.0451	Thai baht	22.72			
0.1254	Hong Kong	6.5525	0.2167	Saudi riyal	3.4455	0.2723	U.S. dollar	1.0000			
1.417	Irish	0.7028									

1 SDR = 1.0000 SDR. 1 SDR = 1.0000 SDR. 1 SDR = 1.0000 SDR.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Country	Year	Value
China	2000	1.00
China	2001	1.00
China	2002	1.00
China	2003	1.00
China	2004	1.00
China	2005	1.00
China	2006	1.00
China	2007	1.00
China	2008	1.00
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China	2081	1.00
China	2082	1.00
China	2083	1.00
China	2084	1.00
China	2085	1.00
China	2086	1.00
China	2087	1.00
China	2088	1.00
China	2089	1.00
China	2090	1.00
China	2091	1.00
China	2092	1.00
China	2093	1.00
China	2094	1.00
China	2095	1.00
China	2096	1.00
China	2097	1.00
China	2098	1.00
China	2099	1.00
China	2100	1.00

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U.S. Insurance Agents Are Going Electronic

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK — Tom Reardon, an independent insurance agent in Oyster Bay, New York, communicates these days with Travelers Corp., one of the insurance companies he represents, by computer. "With the computer," he said, "we can issue auto policies the day after the person comes in, we can send messages to the company and we can give instantaneous quotations."

Mr. Reardon's agency, Reardon-Raplee-Lindner & Mehlman, has spent about \$45,000 for computer equipment, but he thinks that it has been money well spent.

"If we didn't have it, it would have probably necessitated hiring someone else," he said. "We have saved thousands of hours worth of work and thousands of dollars. And it's impressive for your customers."

Thousands of independent insurance agents such as Mr. Reardon are beginning to link up by computer with the property and casualty insurers whose policies they sell. Although some major insurance companies have long had computerization at their headquarters and some large national insurance brokerage firms have long used stand-alone computers for internal functions, the independents have been slow to purchase the equipment necessary to communicate electronically with insurers.

The costs of such two-way communications equipment are high, and there have been difficulties in establishing links through a single computer system at the offices of the 60,000 or so independent agents and brokers, known in the industry as "producers," who may sell automobile, homeowner and other policies of 10 or more insurers.

Indeed, many insurance executives say it probably will be the end of the decade before computers are widely used in the field. "The technology is there," said Richard J. Kasyanski, director of research of the Independent Insurance Agents of America, a national agents association, "but right now the insurance industry is not very sophisticated with automation."

Nonetheless, with the independents awash in costly paperwork, automation is starting to spread throughout the industry, spurred by multimillion-dollar efforts on the part of the insurers.

These efforts are occurring in two broad categories: computerized systems established or fostered individually by some of the top 20 insurance companies and, over the longer run, standardized or compatible programs created by groups within the industry.

According to specialists in the field, there are more than 60 insurance-produced linkage systems operated by vendors or, in a relatively few cases, by subsidiaries of insurance companies.

These linkages are providing such things as premium quotations on new commercial and personal policies, detailed rating information, changes on endorsements to existing policies and claim and accounting data.

For instance, the system operated by Travelers is working well, the company says, but it will be some time before the savings it generates start to show up on the bottom line.

"We have a long way to go before we can see these efficiencies have an effect on the cost of the product," said M. Norman Kemp, vice president for corporate marketing at Travelers. "So much depends on the volume of business that is able to be dealt with."

Because many independent agents cannot afford such systems, which cost from under \$10,000 to more than \$100,000, insurance companies are providing all sorts of financial incentives as a spur to computerization.

Insurers are hesitant to describe what incentives they provide for what they call "proprietary" reasons. But the incentives are known to include the purchase or lease of terminals and programming material for producers by insurance companies and the lending of funds to acquire computer equipment. The quid pro quo, of course, is that these producers will direct all — or at least a larger percentage — of their business to the insurer that provided help.

In addition to the electronic relationship being promoted by individual companies, there are a number of joint efforts under way to create networks that would enable producers to tie into the systems of many companies.

For example, two industry organizations — the Insurance Institute for Research and the Agency Company Operations Research and Development Corp. — have merged into IIR-ACORD Inc. The role of this management entity will be to help develop an effective multiple-company interconnection for insurance agencies through which the methods of communication will be standardized.

Another planned effort bringing together a group of insurers for computerization purposes took place last month in Atlanta, where 13 companies met to consider the combined operation of a data-communications system.

Known as Agency Management Systems, or AMS, it has been owned for the past three years by Commercial Union Insurance Co., which is proposing to sell it to a group of insurers that will provide linkages between all of their computers and producers around the United States. A verbal agreement among five of these companies already has been reached and negotiations are being held to make the arrangement formal.



A computer terminal in use at Reardon-Raplee-Lindner & Mehlman, an insurance agency in Oyster Bay, New York.

Phillips Expects Help With Reserve Problem

(Continued from Page 9)

its stock by Mesa Petroleum, had hired the First Boston Corp. as a financial adviser to seek a high price from another company. Before Phillips' bid was announced Friday, the investment banking firm had approached several other oil companies, including Mobil, Texaco and Gulf Oil.

As of June 30, General American, based in Houston, said it had proved oil reserves of 80.4 million barrels, with 56.3 million barrels in the United States and 24.1 million barrels in Canada. A relatively small oil exploration and production company, its largest reserves are in the Gulf of Mexico, Texas and the Overthrust Belt region of the Rocky Mountains.

Phillips said those oil reserves, combined with General American's natural gas reserves of 519.4 billion cubic feet (15.6 billion cubic meters), will increase its own domestic oil and gas reserves by 16 percent. In addition, Phillips said, General American's 2.1 million acres (840,000 hectares) of undeveloped oil and gas leaseholdings in the United States will expand its undeveloped domestic acreage by 26 percent. General American has another 500,000 undeveloped acres abroad.

Despite the long-term benefits of larger domestic reserves, analysts say, General American will do little to lift Phillips' earnings this year. In an effort to lessen costs last year, Phillips shut down its Kansas City refinery, reduced the number of its employees by 12 percent and initiated other economies, but its business has continued to suffer.

For the three months ended Sept. 30, Phillips reported net income of \$131.6 million, or 86 cents a share, down 32 percent from \$192.3 million, or \$1.26, the year earlier. Revenues inched up to \$4 billion from \$3.9 billion.

For the same period, General American's earnings increased 25 percent to \$15.7 million, or 62 cents a share, from \$12.6 million, or 60 cents. Revenues slipped to \$85 million from \$89 million.

For Phillips, however, the acquisition, combined with its discovery in California, comes after years of frustration in attempting to build reserves. At the end of 1981, the company said, its total proved worldwide oil reserves were 916 million barrels; in 1978, the reserves totaled 1.4 billion barrels.

At the same time, the company's exploration budget mushroomed. Among the largest of the company's foreign production areas, moreover, is the North Sea off Norway, where it has been producing oil for more than 15 years. But that area, the Ekofisk field, reached peak production in 1980, and Phillips reported that the amount of oil it produced there would decline each year if it confined itself to conventional drilling.

Last year, the company said it planned to begin attempts to retrieve more oil from Ekofisk by pumping water into the oil-bearing cavities underground. But that project has been delayed. Before its agreement to buy General American, analysts had predicted a severe reduction in Phillips' worldwide production levels by 1985 unless the "waterflood" project was begun at Ekofisk.

Major Banks to Create Institute To Monitor World Debt Problems

WASHINGTON — Senior officials from 35 Western and Japanese banks decided Tuesday to establish an international institute to monitor debt problems in borrower nations in an effort to avoid the kind of world liquidity crisis of the past year.

After two days of private meetings, bank officials from Europe, Japan and the Americas voted to create an agency to be incorporated as the Institute for International Finance. The bankers set up committees to find a permanent site for the institute in Washington and people to run it, and to establish operating procedures and membership requirements.

The bankers said they would meet in March in Zurich to further develop the idea. The group, headed by William S. Ogden, vice chairman of Chase Manhattan, met earlier in Britain and New York.

A spokesman for the bankers said the institute, to be open to lending institutions from throughout the world, would "cooperate with borrowing nations to promote the collection and dissemination of information concerning their financial situations, development plans, economic policies and existing and prospective foreign exchange obligations."

This information would be made available to institute members to help them assess the credit-worthiness of borrowing countries. The bankers said they would also make the information available to governments and multilateral lending agencies when this was deemed appropriate.

The bankers chose to include representatives from what is widely believed to be the world's most indebted country: Three Brazilian banks signed on as charter members. Other charter members include 10 U.S. banks, four banks each from Britain, Canada and Japan, three banks each from West Germany and Switzerland and two each from France and Italy.

Many international monetary figures, such as the International Monetary Fund director, Jacques de Larosiere, and the U.S. Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, have criticized Western bankers for contributing to the international debt crisis by not coordinating their lending policies.

Bank of America, the world's largest commercial bank, said in an unrelated report Tuesday that global economic growth in 1983 would be "slow and halting," barely more than 2 percent, in part because of the heavy debt burden of a number of semi-industrial and developing countries.

Bank of America said that Eastern Europe, where several nations face severe external debt problems, is in a serious downturn and no improvement is expected in 1983. The report also said that large external debt burdens of many countries in Latin America will force them to focus on restructuring their output, spending and foreign trade patterns.

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan	Mitsubishi	1982	1981
6 Months			
Revenue	7,784,000	7,467,000	
Profits	14,400	19,590	

NOTICE TO NOTEHOLDERS
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION USD100,000,000 11 1/4% NOTES SERIES 'U' DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1987
Pursuant to Section 3 of the Fiscal Agency Agency Agreement dated as of November 1, 1982 we advise the exchange date in respect of the above issue is March 22nd, 1983.
Bank of Montreal
Fiscal Agent.

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Court Counters Lloyd's Action Against Postgate

Reuters

LONDON — Ian Postgate won a court battle Tuesday against the decision by the committee of Lloyd's of London to suspend him indefinitely as an underwriter. The British news agency Press Association said.

Mr. Postgate was suspended from underwriting after Alexander & Alexander Services of New York made allegations against him and four directors of Alexander Howden Group, which A&A acquired last year.

In September, A&A filed a lawsuit charging that, from 1975 until last May, \$35 million was removed from Howden and used in part for the benefit of the four directors and Mr. Postgate. A&A alleged that some of the money was used to buy works of art for Mr. Postgate.

The court said that, in view of the seriousness of the allegations, the committee was entitled to take "drastic and immediate action" but that "in our judgment there was no power in the committee to require the suspension of Mr. Postgate in such a manner as would amount to suspending him as a member of Lloyd's."

The Press Association said, however, that the decision did not automatically entitle Mr. Postgate to return to underwriting.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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a U.S. subsidiary of

GENERALE BISCUIT S.A.

Paris, France

has acquired the shares of

ASSOCIATED BISCUIT HOLDING, INC.

the parent company of the

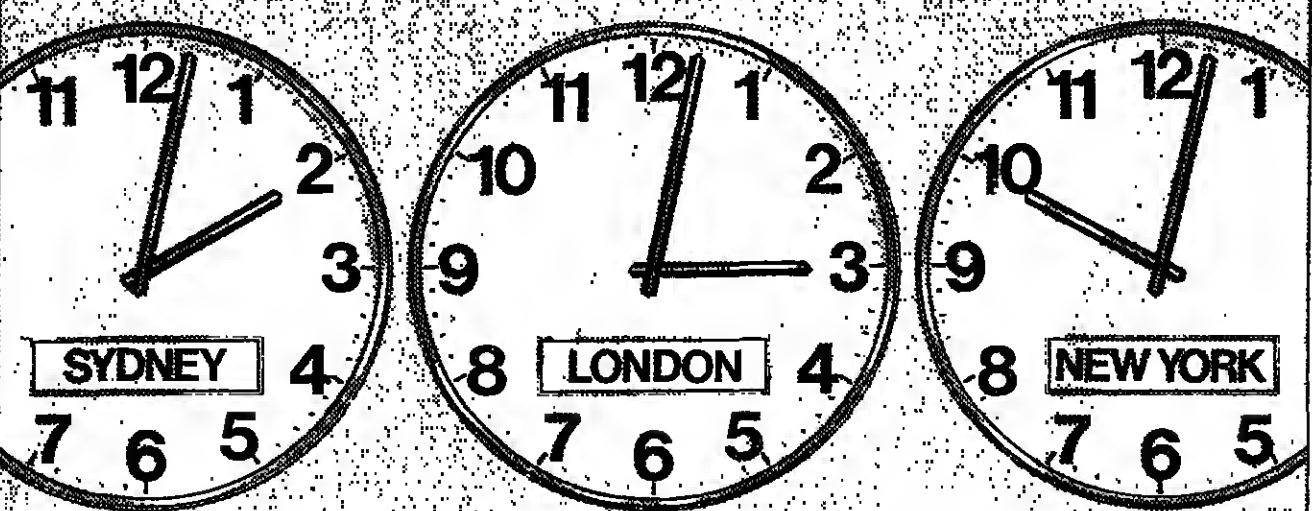
SALERNO-MEGOWEN BISCUIT COMPANY

The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as financial advisor to Generale Biscuit S.A.



WORMS AMERICAN CAPITAL CORPORATION
An affiliate of Messrs Worms & Cie, Paris, France

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THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

ARETOR

\$62,500,000

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low	Close	Prev	Change
25 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
26 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
27 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
28 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
29 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
30 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
31 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
32 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
33 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
34 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
35 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
36 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
37 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
38 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
39 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
40 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
41 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
42 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
43 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
44 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
45 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
46 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
47 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
48 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
49 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1
50 15% UNIV 1.04	44.9	44.8	+0.1

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

1M	3M	6M	9M	12M
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Canadian Stock Markets

1M	3M	6M	9M	12M
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%



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STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1982

ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$253,867,454
U.S. Government Securities	161,807,488
State and Municipal Securities	55,516,727
Loans and Discounts	47,025,262
Loans and Discounts	59,043,793
Loans and Discounts	25,730,918
Loans and Discounts	13,058,214
Loans and Discounts	8,008,882
Loans and Discounts	\$837,352,631
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	\$677,318,101
Federal Funds Purchased	37,700,000
Accounts Payable	59,043,793
Other Liabilities	8,155,000
Capital	\$20,225,263
Surplus	\$20,225,263

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J. Eugene Banks	Elbridge T. Gerry, Jr.
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Granger Custayan	Landon Hillard III
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NOTICE TO VENDORS, SUPPLIERS, AND CONTRACTORS OF MOBIL OIL LIBYA, LTD.

We wish to advise you by this notice that effective December 30, 1982, Mobil Oil Libya Ltd. has, because of actions taken by the Government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, ceased its operations and withdrawn from doing business in Libya. Because of these actions, Mobil Oil Libya Ltd., Mobil International Petroleum Corporation, Mobil Oil Corporation and Mobil Corporation and their affiliated or subsidiary companies shall not accept responsibility or liability for any obligations whatsoever that are incurred after December 30, 1982, with respect to Libyan operations and activities. Mobil Oil Libya Ltd. shall accept and discharge its share of any valid obligations properly incurred on or before December 30, 1982.

Mobil Oil Libya, Ltd.

U.S. Futures Prices

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Grains

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Food

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Financial

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Metals

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Livestock

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Stocks

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Commodity Prices

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Paris Commodity Prices

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Cash Prices

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Floating Rate Notes

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Banks

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Non Banks

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Dividends

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

Stocks

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

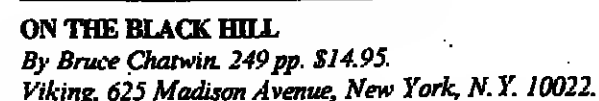
U.S. Money Rates

Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
WHEAT	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
CORN	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SOYBEANS	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COFFEE	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
SUGAR	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
COTTON	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25

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BOOKS



Reviewed by John Leonard

THERE will be no catching up with Bruce Chatwin, and no pinning him down. "In Patagonia" (1977) might have been merely superior travel writing of the sort we come to expect from the British between serious books. It became "a quest or wonder voyage" on which Chatwin discovered everything from Charles Darwin to Caliban, from a giant ground sloth to the last remnants of the Nazis, even so popular in Nazi Germany. It was extraordinary.

holy thorn. They are populated by zealots, alchemists, artists, and ill-gifted children, tradesmen and pigs. They are visited by the world: a plane crashes on its way from the raw Vedic vegetarian pitch to a tent. An artist, sloppy in habits and radical in politics, comes to sketch. A scientist, like Shakespeare and talks Freud. Everybody would explain away the innocence of twinnish, this impossible intimacy.

But Lewis and Benjamin will fly away from everybody to the City

was extraordinary. . . . Ouidah" (1980) started out as a meditation on the African slave trade. It became, in a middle passage of horned vipers, bloody goats and severed heads, a kind of hallucination about, if I'm not mistaken, homoeroticism and sadomasochism. It was creepy. "On the Black Hill" seems at first less thrilling. After the penguins and sand worms of Patagonia and the volcanic valleys of Dabney, Chatwin settles down in "the border country" between the green fields of England and the black hills of Wales, to herd sheep and write a novel about twin brothers exactly as old as the 20th century. It nonetheless astonishes. Although, for a glorious 45 minutes late in their long lives, the twins will fly, they, too, are slaves — to the land they farm and to the memory of their mother. As if married, a pair of gametes trying to add up to a zygote, Lewis and Benjamin eat, sleep and die together, never quite reaching the finish line at each other's place. Sex and history banished to them by accident

on the Black Hill, even as an old woman at the Rock, with a pair of old Army binoculars, watches the weekend hang gliders "a stream of tiny pin-points of aluminum on col- umns of air swooping, soaring in the upthrust, and then spiraling like ash-arks to the ground" — as if she wanted to see angels burn in the sky and die.

If all this makes Chatwin's novel sound fraught with symbolic subtext or like too much parable for tired ears, I apologize. To be sure, he has things to say about male bonding and class warfare, about capitalism and the Industrial Revolution, about art and religion, about sex and history, but these things are never said by Lewis and Benjamin, who are as much as your gametes, and just as much as Mary is the inescapable mother of us all, just as the farm is a field we've ploughed, and the animals are poets that turned on us. The ideas float up and burst like bubbles, the words are arrows and the twins are identical to a century that can't be explained away, a Black Hill.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on Chart
1	SPACE, by James Michener	A	1
2	2010: ODYSSEY TWO, by Arthur C. Clarke		5
3	THE GREAT CHRISTIAN RECREATIONAL STORY-BOOK, by William Kotzeville		2
4	CONFIDENT CONFESIONS, by Louis L'Amour		3
5	THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by Jean-M. Auel		6
6	THE DEATH OF JACK RABBIT, by Judith Krantz		4
7	MASTER OF THE GAME, by Sidney Sheldon		5
8	THE SEA, by Stephen King		7
9	CROSSINGS, by Danielle Steel		8
10	THE SEASIDE HOUSE AND EVERYTHING, by Douglas Adams		11
11	DEADLYE DICK, by Kurt Vonnegut		10
12	GOODBYE, MICKY MOUSE, by Len Deighton		9
13	THE GREAT VIOLET, by Robert Ludlum		4
14	LIFE SENTENCES, by Elizabeth Forsythe		12
15	THE GREAT VIOLET, by Judith Guest		14
16			15

CONCLUSION

AND MORE BY ANDY ROONEY, by Andrew A. Rooney	1 12
2 LIVING, LOVING AND LEAVING, by Leo Buscaglia	3 38
3 JANE FONDA'S WORK- OUT, by Jane Fonda, John Huston, and Alan Neustadt	3 51
4 MEGA-TRENDS, by Neustadt	4 9
5 A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Neustadt	7 60
6 KEEPING FAITH, by Jimmy Carter	6 10
7 WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN TO GOOD PEOPLE, by Harold S. Kushner	8 48
8 GROWING UP, by Russell Baker	5 9
9 LIFE EXTENSION, by Duke Pearson and Sandy Shere	11 24
10 THE LEAF, by Leo Buscaglia	9 8
11 THE PATH TO POWER: THE YEARS OF LYNDON B. JOHNSON, by Robert C. Caro	12 4
12 MIRACLE AT MIDWAY, by Robert C. Carro	13 4
13 THE ONE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard and Spencer Johnson	10 15
14 ATLANTIC HIGH, by William Buckley Jr.	15 16
15 HUMAN AFFAIRS, by Gardner Brown	14 8

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal East was an old-fashioned optimist who favored the traditional strong two-bid and made free use of the fact that his suit was considerably surprised when South overcalled two spades and was raised to game.


called two spades and was raised to game.

At this point East-West had a somewhat fortunate misunderstanding. As East had already shown massive strength he made a further move acquiring his partner to take some action. It was fairer to understand his obligations in such a situation, made a supine pass. And although he was wrong in theory he was right in practice. There was no good contract available for East-West, and a double, the normal action, would have lost points, not gained them.

East won the heart lead and returned his trump jack. The obvious play at this point was to win in the closed hand and set about ruffing hearts in the dummy. This plan would succeed if a club trick could be established, which would be easy if East held A-Q of that suit but impossible as the cards lie.

But South won the trump return in the dummy, deliberately opening the door for West to score the spade ten at some point, but giving himself a significant extra chance. He cross-ruffed in the red suits,

Now suppose that East had held the hand that would have suited the alternative play of winning the second trick in the closed hand, four diamonds, and the A-Q of clubs. If West refused to ruff with the spade ten, a low club would be led from the dummy. And if West did ruff, a club would be thrown from dummy and East would be end-played on winning his club ace.

	NORTH		EAST (C)
	♠A976		♠J
	♥K		♥AKQ10
	♦K106542		♦AQJ
	♣K3		♣A1092
WEST		EAST (D)	
♠10		♠J	
♥973		♥AKQ10	
♦9763		♦AQJ	
♣Q854		♣A1092	
	SOUTH		
	♠QJ853		
	♥Q542		
	♦—		
	♣J72		

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♠	2♣	2♦	4♠
Pass	2♥	Pass	
Pass	West led the heart ♠7	Pass	

NORTH

♠A976
♥J
♦K106542
♣K3

WEST

♠104
♥973
♦9763
♣Q554

EAST (D)

♠J
♥AQK106
♦AQJ
♣A1092

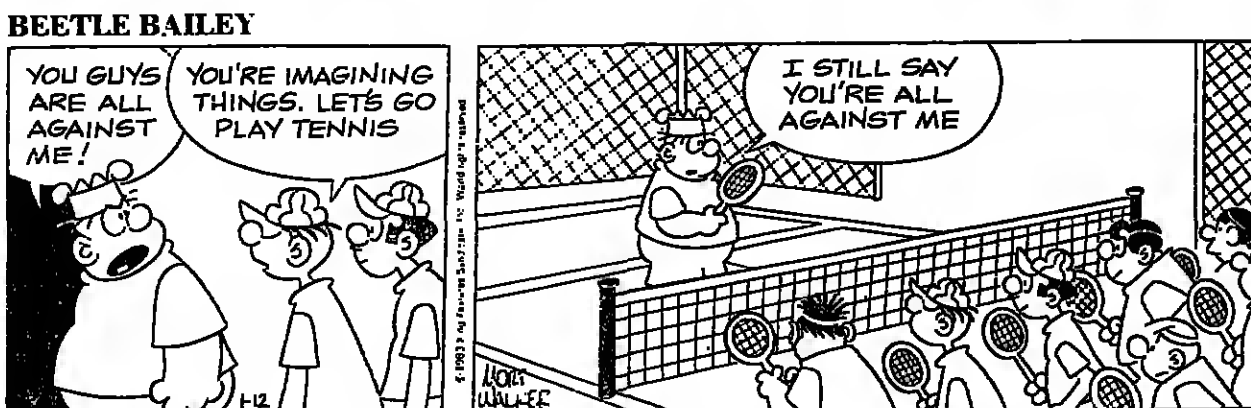
SOUTH

♠KQ6532
♥9542
♦—
♣J72

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

	South	West	North
East	2♣	Pass	1♣
West	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart three.



AND FLO...
 YOU'D THINK HE'D HAVE A BATH AN' CHANGE HIS TOGS BEFORE COMIN' OUT WITH YOU, FLO—
 DON'T START, MOTHER— HE'S GOT A HEADACHE
 DON'T WORRY ABOUT IT, DEAR— IT'S PROBABLY ONLY A PULLED MUSCLE
 MOTHER—!
 GRR

Panel 1: A man at a bar says, "GIVE ME ANOTHER ~~XXX~~ DRINK!".

Panel 2: A woman at a bar says, "YOU'LL HATE YOURSELF IN THE MORNING".

Panel 3: A man at a bar says, "I'M NOT THROUGH WITH TODAY YET".

Panel 4: A man at a bar says, "I'M NOT THROUGH WITH TODAY YET".

© David Coverly 1997

Panel 1: A man in a suit stands in a room, looking impatient. A speech bubble says: "WAIT OUT HERE UNTIL I'VE HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE WENDY!"

Panel 2: A woman in a dress enters the room. A speech bubble says: "YES, SIR!"

Panel 3: The man in the suit asks the woman: "HELLO, WENDY! DID YOUR DAD VISIT YOU TODAY?"

Panel 4: A close-up of a man's face. A speech bubble says: "THERE'S A YOUNG MAN OUT IN THE CORRIDOR WHO WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU! HIS NAME IS JEFF BREADEN. WOULD YOU LIKE TO VISIT WITH HIM?"

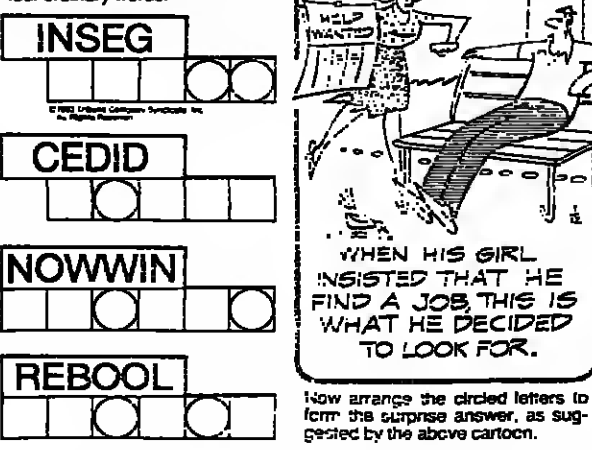

Small text in the bottom right corner of the fourth panel reads: "BREADEN BY STEVEN G. LEE"


THE SIMPLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

JUMBLE by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Here!



Print answer here: A  (Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: KEYED SHAKY FOIBLE BRONCO
Answer: What that dumb skeleton must have been—
 GUE HEAD

Imprimé par Olfenry 73 rue de l'Écroule 75014 Paris

"JOEY WANTS TO KNOW WHERE WE'RE GONNA HIDE FROM THE POPULATION EXPLOSION?"

ACROSS	55 — spurnate	19 Brass
1 Mass in B	56 Carpenter's	21 Ormandy, e.g.
minor	device	23 Takes off
composer	58 Triangle, bells,	24 City in
5 Akin on Dad's	etc.	southern
side	63 Operatic	England
11 Mil. rank	heroine	26 — Miniver
14 Double-reed	66 Poetic	27 Heydn
instrument	preposition	sobriquet
15 Farm machine	67 Sharp answer	30 Of the ear
16 Suffix with	68 Nicholas II,	31 "For — a
cash	e.g.	jolly . . ."
17 Left	69 Moisture	32 Cover, as with
18 Maker of fine	70 Sandy from	jewels
vipers	Neb.	35 Segovia, e.g.
20 Toppers on	71 Unfermented	36 Foot-operated
capitula	grape juice	lever
22 — China	DOWN	37 Old radio's
23 Heat meas.	1 Item for	Digger —
25 In time,	Perلمان	39 Fuzz
musically	2 Lincol	40 Italian patron
29 French menu	sobriquet	of arts
item	3 Emulated	42 Jimmy's
30 Arranges	Mehta	successor
music	4 " . . . or —	43 Directional
33 Minstrel's	Hecuba . . . ?"	suffix
companions	Hamlet	47 Stylish
34 Whirl	5 Holdings	48 Honshu
35 Mail ctrl.	6 " . . . , go!"	seaport
36 Kind of bridge	7 Releative of	49 Publishes
41 Added, as	Saul	50 Yawned
Interest	8 Actress Rehan	51 River in SE
43 Turf	9 Sandilever	France
44 Diva Stevens	Lewis	52 Scatler
48 Massenet's	10 " — tu, " aria	57 Vittles
"Le —	by I2 Down	59 Indian bean
Labore"	11 Soft, in music	60 Bishopic
47 Polyphonic	12 "Ermani"	61 Part of a RR
50 Actress from	composer	62 Charged at
Ohio	13 Scherzo	64 Fan, member
53 Pavarotti et al.	sections	65 Appendage
54 Entire		

	HIGH LOW				HIGH LOW						
	C	F	C		C	F	C				
ALGARVE	14	57	11	Overcast	LONDON	12	54	08	46	Overcast	
ALGIERS	14	57	01	Fair	LOS ANGELES	29	84	15	59	Cloudy	
AMSTERDAM	15	58	02	Fair	MADRID	20	68	14	57	Cloudy	
ANKARA	-1	30	18	14	CLOUDY	MANTLA	13	58	22	72	Cloudy
ATENS	12	54	31	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	20	68	51	41	Cloudy	
AUCKLAND	24	75	14	57	Cloudy	MIAMI	25	79	17	70	Cloudy
BANGKOK	20	68	02	Fair	MILAN	22	68	21	68	Cloudy	
BEIJING	8	32	-5	23	Fair	MONTREAL	1	11	15	53	Fair
BEIRUT	17	63	02	Fair	MOSCOW	1	34	02	28	Overcast	
BOMBAY	16	62	30	Overcast	MUNICH	8	46	02	32	Fair	
BREITENBURG	12	50	03	Overcast	NAIROBI	27	81	14	57	Cloudy	
BREITENBURG	10	50	03	Overcast	NEW DELHI	27	81	14	57	Cloudy	
BOSTON	10	50	51	41	Overcast	NEW ORLEANS	18	64	74	65	Fair
BRUSSELS	10	50	51	41	Overcast	NEW YORK	10	50	74	65	Fair
BURMA	10	50	51	41	Overcast	NICE	13	55	46	34	Cloudy
BUSTAD PAST	10	50	51	41	Overcast	OSLO	28	62	25	25	Overcast
BUEENOS AIRES	14	57	21	78	Overcast	PARIS	7	45	51	41	Overcast
CARACAS	16	62	14	55	Fair	PRAGUE	8	46	37	27	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21	68	02	Fair	REIMS	13	55	46	34	Cloudy	
CATOWN	16	61	43	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO	29	84	15	59	Cloudy	
CENAGO	2	26	02	28	Snow	ROME	7	36	17	34	Fair
CHICAGO	16	61	12	54	Overcast	SAO PAULO	31	88	12	72	Cloudy
CHICAGO DEL SOL	16	61	12	54	Overcast	SEOUL	07	26	12	52	Snow
CHICAGO	11	52	-3	27	Fair	SHANGHAI	34	84	24	50	Snow
DUBLIN	12	54	8	46	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	29	84	21	70	Cloudy
EDMUNBURGH	11	52	03	28	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	29	84	21	70	Cloudy
FLORENCE	4	49	-4	25	Fair	TORONTO	29	84	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	4	39	Overcast	VALPARAISO	29	84	21	70	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	49	-4	25	Fair	TEHRAN	16	44	4	29	Fair
GUANGZHOU	0	22	-2	28	Overcast	TELAVIV	18	64	4	29	Fair
HONG KONG	15	59	12	54	Overcast	TOKYO	8	46	14	51	Cloudy
HONG KONG	20	68	23	56	Fair	UNION	15	54	15	54	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	8	32	-5	23	Fair	VIENNA	12	54	3	28	Fair
JERUSALEM	11	52	3	27	Fair	VIENNA	12	54	63	43	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	28	88	16	41	Cloudy	WARSAW	6	43	49	39	Overcast
LONDON	8	32	-5	23	Fair	WILSON	3	37	-3	27	Fair
LONDON	12	54	51	41	Overcast	ZURICH	3	37	-3	27	Fair

Readings from the stratosphere 20 hours

[illegible]

U. 1001 SA

SPORTS

Zurbriggen Ski Leader; McKinney Victor



One eye on the title: Firmin Zurbriegen racing Tuesday in Adelboden, Switzerland.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ADELBODEN, Switzerland — Firmin Zurbriegen of Switzerland took the lead in the World Cup ski slalom here Tuesday. Swiss skiers took the top three places in the race, which was held on a rock-hard track in brilliant sunshine.

Zurbriegen clocked a total of 2 minutes and 24.94 seconds for the two heats, edging teammate Max Juen, who had a combined 2:25.19, and Jacques Lüthy, whose total was 2:25.92.

In Davos, meanwhile, Tamara McKinney of the United States won a women's cup slalom on a steep slope so icy and hard that power drills had to be used to anchor the gates.

In fourth spot after the first of two runs, McKinney posted the fastest time in the second for an aggregate of 1:25.26.

Second was World Cup leader Erika Hess of Switzerland, who, with a total time of 1:25.40, launched a successful comeback after recovering from last month's knee surgery.

Yugoslav Bojan Kizjaj and Jure Franko finished fourth and fifth, respectively, in the men's competi-

tion, while Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein was sixth. Switzerland had five skiers in the top 10, with Thomas Burger placing ninth and Hans Pieren 10th. Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden was tied with Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg for seventh.

Zurbriegen, who had been fourth with 78 points before Tuesday's race, went to the top of the standings with 103 points.

Zurbriegen staged a brilliant closing charge to overtake Juen, who had led after the first leg. Although both runs' tracks had vertical drops of 334 meters (1,100 feet) and 74 gates, a repositioning of the gates made for a much faster second run. "I preferred it that way," said Zurbriegen, 19.

Asked if he had his sights set on the cup title, Zurbriegen replied: "At least with one eye." "I will race at Wengen, Kitzbuehel and St. Anton to go for combined points," said the winner. "As a matter of fact, I like the downhill a lot."

Phil Mahre of the United States, last season's overall cup winner, was among those who failed to make an impact Tuesday. But he had an excuse for his 11th place

2:27.18 clocking, and walked away after the race in apparent annoyance. He had raced in both the downhill at Val d'Isere in the French Alps on Sunday and Monday, and had no chance to practice for the giant slalom after a 10-hour bus journey here.

But the organizers could hardly be blamed for the unfortunate scheduling that has been forced on them by the lack of snow in a number of the traditional venues. Events have had to be switched to find raceable tracks.

Perrine Pelen of France was clocked in 1:25.73 for third in the women's slalom; Christin Cooper of the United States finished fourth in 1:25.79.

McKinney's victory over the 400-meter (1,320-foot) course, which had a vertical drop of 140 meters, gave her 117 points in the overall cup standings, leaving her in second place, eight points behind Hess.

Cooper's showing gave her a total of 67 points and fifth place overall, one point behind Irene Epple of West Germany. Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein was fifth Tuesday, giving her her 111 points and third place overall.

Hess had played it safe Sunday and Monday, staying away from cup supergiant slaloms at Verbier, in which McKinney won a third and a fourth. "I was a bit afraid about testing the knee," Hess said after Tuesday's event. "But it went better than I expected."

McKinney's victory was her second of the season on the cup circuit.

Men's Giant Slalom
1. Pirmin Zurbriegen, Switzerland, 1:16.56
2. Max Juen, Switzerland, 1:16.40
3. Jacques Lüthy, Switzerland, 1:16.70
4. Bojan Kizjaj, Yugoslavia, 1:16.86
5. Jure Franko, Yugoslavia, 1:16.84
6. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:16.72
7. Hans Pieren, Switzerland, 1:17.38
8. Thomas Burger, Switzerland, 1:17.40
9. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:18.09
10. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:18.09
11. Phil Mahre, U.S., 2:27.18
12. Hans Pieren, Austria, 2:27.45
13. Torstein Johansson, Sweden, 2:28.74
14. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:28.84
15. Ivano Camozzi, Italy, 2:29.02
16. Thomas Burger, Switzerland, 2:29.02
17. Hans Pieren, Switzerland, 1:17.38
18. Hans Pieren, Switzerland, 1:17.38
19. Hans Pieren, Switzerland, 1:17.38
20. Hans Pieren, Switzerland, 1:17.38

Women's Slalom
1. Tamara McKinney, U.S., 1:25.26
2. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:25.40
3. Perrine Pelen, France, 1:25.73
4. Christin Cooper, U.S., 1:25.79
5. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:25.84
6. Roswitha Steiner, Austria, 1:26.01
7. Petra Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:26.01
8. Roswitha Steiner, Austria, 1:26.01
9. Maria Eder, West Germany, 1:26.01
10. Maria Eder, West Germany, 1:26.01
11. Maria Eder, West Germany, 1:26.01
12. Maria Eder, West Germany, 1:26.01
13. Maria Eder, West Germany, 1:26.01
14. Maria Eder, West Germany, 1:26.01
15. Maria Eder, West Germany, 1:26.01
16. Maria Eder, West Germany, 1:26.01
17. Maria Eder, West Germany, 1:26.01
18. Maria Eder, West Germany, 1:26.01
19. Maria Eder, West Germany, 1:26.01
20. Maria Eder, West Germany, 1:26.01

WOMEN'S WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess 735 points
2. McKinney 117
3. Hanni Wenzel 111
4. Irene Epple 67
5. Cooper 67
6. Elisabeth Kirchner, Austria, 59
7. Maria Eder 54
8. Pelen 48
9. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 45
10. Kromschlojter 37

MEN'S WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Zurbriegen 103 points
2. Conradin Cathomen, Switzerland, and Pe-

Style Unrewarded: The French Enigma

LONDON — Marvellous friends of sport, the French.

They have given so much and taken so little in return. Their history bears witness to Baron Pierre de Coubertin's creed: "Not the winning, but the taking part."

Yvonne, in soccer, as in the Olympics, French vision and grand design painted the canvas of international play. Most things worth winning originated in French minds, but they themselves invariably leave the silver pots and gold medals to others.

No Frenchman's hand ever held aloft a World Cup (which was, until Brazil's third victory, retired, is the Jules Rimet Trophy). Led by Just Fontaine's record 13 goals in 1958, the French finished third.

So near yet so far — as the finest team in French history failed even to qualify for the next tournament finals, a decline shrugged off by the newspaper *L'Equipe* as "triste fin d'une illusion."

The illusion spurs them still. In 1978, the adventurous French won many a heart, but no prize — although many swear that the penalty awarded against them to host Argentina in Buenos Aires was a fix.

Then, wonderful semifinals last year, the "Brazil of Europe," they returned home with a hospital case in the fouled Patrick Battiston and no medal to prove the magnificence of their efforts.

Style without reward. So it is with the European soccer championship, alias the Nations' Cup. France has yet to win Henri Delaunay's championship, although it may expect deliverance when the 1984 finals are held on home soil.

And although Gabriel Hanot, a former international player and soccer editor of *L'Equipe*, provided the impetus of the European Cup for champion clubs, his compatriots have yet to win any of the three major club competitions.

Perhaps the French still treat the game as a game — still approach it with *laïse faire*, with a flourish in their boots?

Or perhaps there's something brittle about their artistry, something we may long to watch but that hardened professional opponents will go to extremes to destroy?

Or is the failure in the French temperament? The quintessential Gallic flavor of recent times has been embodied by Dominique Rocheteau and Michel Platini, exquisite talents so eas-

ily and regularly broken even in the undemanding physical reaches of the French league.

Rocheteau is the wayward prince of modern times, on his day a goal-scoring par excellence but more often sidelined by injury. His talent flickers; a maddening swerve, a thoroughbred's turn of pace, a marksman's aim — and then it is gone, evaporated into thin air or a hospital ward.

Platini's midfield invention, his renowned free-kicks that bend the flight of a ball the way Uri Geller claimed to bend spoons, has endeared him to the French. He has hypnotized us during two World Cups, and naturally the French have lost him to Italy.

Platini signed on with Juventus last summer, joining Poland's Zbigniew Boniek and the nucleus of Italy's World Cup side.

Immediately we wondered at the chemistry. Could so brittle a French talent create in the ultra-defensive Italian game? Could his will or his bones stay whole?

The first season is yet young, but Juve's all-star cast is falling behind Roma and Verona in the Italian championship. The Juventus camp is wracked by disputes centering on the inability of Platini and Boniek to instantly repay their huge salaries.

There is time yet for French virtuosity to shrug off the Italian suspicion, time to win, perhaps, the European Cup for Juventus. Anyway, Platini may be better off in Milan than back home with St. Etienne, where he and Rocheteau and a good many other kindred spirits began their careers.

For if any French club came close to a European title, it has been St. Etienne.

In 1976, it lost the European Cup final on a penalty to Bayern Munich.

A year later, it came within a hair's breadth of knocking out the eventual winner, Liverpool.

And under the guise of irascible guidance of Robert Herbin, the grouchy dominated France by winning the national championship four times and the knock-out cup three.

Herbin's era, the illusion he created in a harsh industrial town 240 miles south of Paris, ended this week.

He was sacked Monday, and is now haggard over a golden handshake said to be worth nearly a half-million dollars.

The sacking was inevitable. Not because the

wonderful team of the mid-70s, in which the muscular Dominique Bathenay brilliantly protected the fitness of Platini, has flown. Not even just because St. Etienne's industry has hit hard times and its team is floundering.

No, it was because of the slush fund. Everyone, even the French, have their scandals. The St. Etienne affair and its political ramifications have preoccupied sporting attention for a year now, and revelations of under-the-counter expense accounts and payments to players have, inevitably, followed Platini across the Italian border.

He denies all, but Roger Rocher, the St. Etienne president deposed by the scandal, has not tired of dragging as many people down with him as he can.

Herbin, the trainer who failed to support his long term president when the chips were down, is one.

The slush fund was used to pay players extra money at the request of general manager Pierre Garonnaire and the trainer, Herbin, said the fallen president. "Herbin had long been running into trouble. I warned him for months that he ought to put his private life in order, but he took no notice. I can't be responsible for him any more."

And so, after 11 years, goes Herbin.

The club, officially washing its hands of the scandal, (if former officials are to be condemned it is up to the courts), gives other reasons for Herbin's dismissal. "He put his personal interests before the club," says Chairman Paul Bresay. "He refused to make sacrifices even though the club is still wrestling with major financial difficulties."

Besides, the chairman notes, at other European clubs the trainer or manager stays only four or five years: "Herbin seems to have become immobilized."

Also, for a decade, success settled around St. Etienne — until, in the wake of hidden bonuses, came the attention of income tax inspectors.

It seems, old friend, your soccer has been played from the back pocket as much as from the heart.

Maybe you haven't been quite so giving as we thought; maybe, like Italy, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Greece and whenever we cast our eyes, the sport is shrouded with financial chicanery.

But at least on the field the French are still playing the game.

We've heard the accusations. Time now to block off our ears, open our eyes and say, *Vive la France!*

SPORTS BRIEFS

Navratilova Routs Hanika in Final

LANDOVER, Maryland (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova crushed Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, 6-1, 6-1, to win a women's grand prix tennis tournament here Monday night.

Hanika, ranked 10th in the world and seeded sixth here, had beaten Navratilova in two of their last four meetings, but the world's top-ranked player took control of the match from the outset.

Fitting on 73 percent of her opening-serve first serves, Navratilova consistently took the advantage at the net and punished Hanika with backhands and overhead smashes. Hanika managed only four points on her own serve in the final set, in which she was broken three times.

Coach of NFL Eagles Resigns

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Philadelphia Eagle Coach Dick Vermeil, saying he was "emotionally burned out" after seven seasons in the National Football League, resigned late Monday and was replaced by Marion Campbell, the team's defensive co-ordinator.

The Eagles were 3-6 in the strike-shortened 1982 season, their worst record since they went 4-10 in 1976. Vermeil's first year as an NFL head coach after a successful two years at UCLA. Philadelphia was 5-9 in 1977 and 9-8 in 1978.

Vermeil's best season was 1979-80, when the 12-4 Eagles went to Super Bowl XV, where they lost to the Oakland Raiders. Two more winning seasons — 14-3 and 10-7 — preceded the 1982 decline.

Boxer Ayala Indicted for Assault

PATERSON, New Jersey (AP) — A Passaic County grand jury indicted boxer Tony Ayala Jr. late Monday for an alleged Jan. 1 sexual assault on a West Paterson woman. The indictment further clouded the future of the World Boxing Association's top-ranked junior middleweight, who is serving 30 years of probation after pleading guilty to assaulting a woman in December 1978 in San Antonio, Texas.

Monday's indictment included charges of burglary, aggravated sexual assault, making a threat to kill and two counts of possession of a weapon for unlawful purposes. Ayala remained jailed here in lieu of \$50,000 bail.

San Millan, district attorney of Essex County, where San Antonio is located, has said he wants Ayala to return to Texas to serve 10 years in prison for having violated his probation. But Ayala has hired a Texas state legislator as his attorney, a move that could delay until July an attempt to bring the boxer back for a probation revocation hearing.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE				N.Y. Isles			
Chicago	27	16	4	18	142	45	1
Minnesota	27	12	9	177	158	41	2
St. Louis	14	4	6	153	172	34	3
Detroit	10	23	11	136	188	31	4
Toronto	10	21	8	144	180	29	5
Smythe Division				Boston			
Edmonton	22	13	8	228	172	54	1
Winnipeg	12	19	4	144	172	48	2
Calgary	10	21	9	174	182	37	3
Vancouver	14	19	9	151	182	37	4
Los Angeles	14	21	5	128	179	32	5
Wales Conference				New Jersey & Quebec			
Philadelphia	26	12	5	187	158	45	1
Pittsburgh	26	12	5	187	158	45	2
Washington	26	12	5	187	158	45	3
Atlanta	26	12	5	187	158	45	4
San Jose	26	12	5	187	158	45	5

NBA Leaders

SCORING				CLEVELAND			
Danbury, Utah	22	23	21	67	37	32	97.0
Emmett, Del.	36	47	18	154	92	34	102.7
Green, S.A.	32	33	24	144	89	34	102.7
Thom, Cal.	33	25	10	86	26	34	102.7
Vanderweide, Den.	32	21	11	89	24	34	102.7
Walters, Phil.	34	20	14	79	23	34	102.7
Bird, Bos.	32	23	15	79	23	34	102.7
Griffith, Minn.	34	24	7	79	23	34	102.7
Klein, N.Y.	34	20	17	79	23	34	102.7
Kelly, Del.	32	28	17	79	23	34	102.7
Erving, Phil.	32	29	14	72	22	34	102.7
Price, Cal.	29	28	15	63	22	34	102.7
Paul, Ind.	34	19	7	79	23	34	102.7
Campanaro, S.D.	30	28	15	61	22	34	102.7
Short, G.S.	30	27	15	76	21	34	102.7
Thomson, Del.	28	25	16	61	21	34	102.7
Carroll, G.S.	32	27	13	77	21	34	102.7

REBOUNDING

G. Off. Reb.				Tol. Avg.			
Malone, Phil.	22	176	328	51	16.1	34	102.7
Green, Utah	35	144	305	47	12.2	34	102.7
Laimbeer, Del.	34	143	297	47	12.2	34	102.7
Thomson, S.A.	34	143	297	47	12.2	34	102.7
Roundfield, A.L.	33	122	244	36	11.7	34	102.7
Silva, S.D.	34	143	297	47	12.2	34	102.7
Gilmore, Minn.	32	112	224	37	11.4	34	102.7
L.Smith, G.S.	33	127	254	32	10.7	34	102.7
Greenwood, Cal.	33	127	254	32	10.7	34	102.7
Robinson, Cal.	33	127	254	32	10.7	34	102.7

U.S. Basketball Polls

United Press International				NEW YORK			
1. Boston	24	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Philadelphia	23	2	2	2	2	2	2
3. Los Angeles	22	3	3	3	3	3	3
4. New York	21	4	4	4	4	4	4
5. Chicago	20	5	5	5	5	5	5
6. Houston	19	6	6	6	6	6	6
7. San Antonio	18	7	7	7	7	7	7
8. Dallas	17	8	8	8	8	8	8
9. Phoenix	16	9	9	9	9	9	9
10. Portland	15	10	10	10	10	10	10

Transition

BASEBALL
National League
Cincinnati — Traded Mike O'Brien, catcher, to the California Angels for John Herrle, first baseman.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
Cleveland — Acquired Larry Kenon, forward, from the Golden State Warriors.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
Philadelphia — Traded Rick St. Croix, goaltender, to Toronto for Michel Larocque, goaltender.



Dominique Rocheteau, left, beating Austrian Roland Hatterberger to the ball in a World Cup match last summer.

Martin to Manage Yankees 3d Time

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Billy Martin on Monday was named manager of the New York Yankees for the third time. Owner George Steinbrenner said Martin had been given a multiyear contract and would be managing the club this season, succeeding Clyde King.

Terms of Martin's contract were not announced. He had three years left on a \$250,000-per-year, five-year contract when he was fired by the Oakland A's Oct. 20.

It is the eighth managerial job for Martin since 1969 and the 10th change of leadership for the Yankees since Steinbrenner bought the club 10 years ago.

Martin's previous two stints as Yankee manager were from Aug. 1, 1975, through July 1978 and from July 18, 1979, through the remainder of that season.

Martin, a star second baseman with the Yankees in the 1950s, ended his first Yankee tenure by resigning under pressure after saving of Steinbrenner and outfielder Reggie Jackson. "They deserve each other — one's a born liar, the other's convicted," the reference was to Steinbrenner's conviction on a campaign-finance charge during the Nixon administration.

He returned as manager in 1979, but was fired that October shortly after a fight between Martin and a marshallman salesman in a hotel lobby in Bloomington, Minnesota.

Martin managed the A's for the last three years, taking them to the American League playoffs in 1981. But Oakland sank to fifth place in 1982, 25 games behind western-division champion California.

Martin also managed the Detroit Tigers, Minnesota Twins and Texas Rangers, winning divisional championships with the Tigers and the Twins.

Steinbrenner had used three managers in 1982, starting with Bob Lemon, replacing him two weeks into the season with Gene Michael and then turning to King as the team stumbled.

Martin began his managerial career in 1968 with Denver of the Pacific Coast League. A year later the Twins hired him and he took them to the American League West championship. But conflicts with the front office caused him to be fired, and in 1970 he was out of baseball.

Debut hired him in 1971, and a year later the Tigers won the East Division title. But with the team in third place the next year, Martin was fired on Sept. 1. A week later he was hired by Texas

OBSERVER

Writer on the Roof

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Having written a book, I naturally would sit on a roof. Veteran book writers told me I would. "Yes," they all said, "you will end up sitting on a roof if that's what it takes to get publicity for your book."

"Never," I swore. I had read Michael Arlen's description of "publicity-crazed authors" packed into the Green Room of NBC's "Today" show, howling for television exposure at dawn. No such degradation above all — this was my watchword. I would never sit on a roof.

"Henry James never sat on a roof," I said.

The publisher understood. "Of course I'll never ask you to sit on a roof just to sell a few hundred thousand copies of your book and become immensely rich," he said. "But be a good fellow and do just a few television appearances."

I pride myself on being a good fellow. This is why you may have seen me on "Bones at Four," "Live at Five" and "Sick at Six" if you happen to live in Bixby, Waukegan and Fargo, respectively. For those who saw me on "Bones at Four," let me say that my name is not Ernest Kilekoff. In spite of what the interviewer said, and my book is not about a cat named Ernie.

Afterward, my publisher had a request from the producer of "Bones at Four," who wrote that I had been the most boring guest they'd had in months and would I return for a second socko appearance?

"Henry James was boring, too," I said, "but he never went on television to flaunt it."

"Have I ever asked you to sit on a roof?" the publisher said.

No, he went on. And he never would. He simply wanted to point out that he looked like the most exciting new trend in publishing since cats and overweight women had come along. Of course, if I had no interest in a fantastic movie sale —

I did a repeat performance on "Bones at Four."

"One thing I'll never ask you to do," said the publisher, "is sit on a roof. And of course, if you're not interested in huge paperback sales or the Olympic-size swimming pool

that can result if the book-club people hear your book, I'm not going to ask you to sacrifice your dignity."

I dined for weeks on radio stations. Advertisers fought fang and claw to get their commercials spotted during my appearances.

My family pleaded with me to come home, but I could not. St. Louis, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Detroit, Boston — all pleaded for me. How could I disappoint them when there was an Olympic-size pool at the end of the rainbow?

One day my publisher came with a letter. "People magazine is interested in doing a feature," he said. My mouth watered. People magazine! A circulation of 2.5 million. Even if only half bought my book, we would be rich enough to buy that island in the Aegean I've had my eye on.

"You'll do it?" asked the publisher.

"Even Henry James would have done it," I said.

"That's just one thing," he said. "Yes?"

He fell to his knees and bowed his head.

"I'll want you to sit on a roof," he said. "They need — well — interesting pictures, you see."

"But you promised —"

"And I meant it. That's why I won't ask you to agree to the People interview. Being rich enough to live the rest of your life at the Ritz in Paris isn't everything, after all."

The following week, a charming photographer from People said, "Would you sit on a roof for me?"

I sat on a roof. I sat on the very peak of a very steep tin roof. It was a precarious perch. The tin was treacherously slippery. Henry James recoiled far from my thoughts, all of which were concentrated on the possibility of making a false move and falling to my death.

The worst part was imagining how the obituaries would read: "Publicity-Crazed Book Peddler Succumbs After Tumble: Was Sitting on Roof Looking for Isles of Greece, Wife Says."

Never again, I swore, when I climbed down alive. "Now, would you sit in a laundry tub for me?" asked the photographer. I sat in a laundry tub.

New York Times Service

By Michiko Kakutani

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Less than a year ago, Judith Ivey was ready to leave the theater for good. She was ready to give up acting, maybe become a veterinarian instead. It wasn't that she'd failed in her good roles — in fact she'd just won praise for her performances in "Piaf" and "Pastorale"; it was more that she was tired of being poor, tired of waiting in unemployment lines between shows, and impatient for success. With her latest Broadway show, "Steaming," all that has changed. Acclaimed by the critics, Judith Ivey has become a star.

Certainly the role of Josie, the tarted-up Cockney heroine of "Steaming" — Nell Dunn's play at the Brooks Atkinson about six Englishwomen who meet at a Turkish bath for sympathy and steam — provides a wonderful showcase for her talent. Primping her Farrah Fawcett curls and sashaying about naked except for her high heels, Josie seems, at first, nothing but a deliciously dumb blonde. Skewed by her spilt out as she boasts about her sexual exploits and recounts her favorite fantasies about men.

"Life will always hurt you," she declares. "So what's the point of being responsible?"

In the second act, though, all the anger and fear concealed beneath the gaudy banter pour forth in a remarkable monologue, and, as played by Ivey, Josie suddenly becomes an extraordinarily touching human being — a character, as the actress puts it, who is "tough, but wears a dolly around her." Indeed, like so many of the women Ivey has played — the self-destructive, magically impish Edith Piaf and the manic, preppy "flower child" in "Pastorale" — Josie is a character at once innocent and worldly, vulnerable and strong.

The fact that many of Josie's scenes are played in the nude did not bother Ivey as much as she thought it would. "Once I read the play, I realized it was an integral part of it — this stripping away of layers and all that philosophical stuff. I think I discovered what Josie was when I started stripping away the clothes in



Actress Ivey: Stripping away the layers.

rehearsal — she really is a free spirit."

"I have a tendency to find the physicality of the character first, and that feeds the internal stuff. I like to find a walk or a voice; for instance, Josie does stand up straight — I'm a terrible slouch myself — and the high heels help you develop a totally different way

Ivey worked with the costume designer Jennifer von Mayhew to assemble Josie's trendy wardrobe — a mint coat, jeans, a glittery angora sweater, ankle bracelets and lots of gold chains — and she borrowed mannerisms from a woman named Rosie, one of Dunn's friends, who served as the model for the character. "It was easy to grab a few personality traits from her," Ivey recalled.

"She was so feminine and dainty — even the way she'd pick up her cigarettes and light them."

As for the accent, Ivey was an old hand at that, having appeared in such British plays as "Bedroom Farce" and "Piaf." In addition, she noted, she had developed a facility with accents as a child. "When we moved north, I stuck out like a sore thumb, and I had a terrible Texas drawl, and I had to learn to get rid of it to fit in. Consequently, I have a good

ear, and I think that helped a lot."

Born in El Paso, Ivey was the eldest daughter of a college administrator who frequently changed jobs; her family moved about 15 times before she entered college. Always the "new girl," she was forced to cultivate a natural acting talent. "As an outsider, you find out how people operate in a situation and try to capitalize on it. Having moved so much, acting was a lifestyle in a sense for us — my brother's an actor, too, and my sister used to act. I think my parents impressed on us that those other people were there first, so it was our job to extend ourselves to them."

Yet for many years, Ivey did not think of acting as a career. Throughout high school, she worked at becoming a painter. Then, at age 17, she played Miss Prent in a school production of "The Man Who Came to Dinner," and discovered that she could make people laugh.

"That," she said, "was the bug." Following graduation from Illinois State University in 1973, Ivey went to Chicago, where she played such roles as Hazel Niles in O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes

Electra" at the Goodman Theatre. "I was doing very well there, and could have stayed and had a couple of kids and a nice house. I could have settled down and been a local actress. But it seemed like the easy way out." So after five years she loaded up a trailer "with all my worldly goods" and drove 15 hours straight to New York. She remembers the date, June 12, 1978: "When you move to New York, having grown up in the Midwest, it's really a momentous occasion."

Ivey believes there are two sorts of actors: those who become actors from necessity, from some inner need to express themselves on stage, and those who become actors from luxury. "It has to do with the way we grow up. I think some people grow up with very unhappy childhoods and consequently becoming an actor is almost a necessity because they've never been happy with themselves and acting's a way to escape from who they are."

"On the other hand, those of us who became actors from luxury find that it becomes, for lack of a better word, a hobby. I didn't have to be an actress because all doors are open to me, and I discovered that I enjoyed it and could do pretty well by it. If someone said, 'Tomorrow, actors no longer exist, I'd miss it, but I know I'd find something else that would motivate me as much as acting does.'"

For a time, though, Ivey's other interests — veterinary medicine, anthropology, painting — will have to wait. Having recently completed a role in the film "Dixie" with Suzanne Pleshette and Cloris Leachman, she plans to do more film and television work after completing her run in "Steaming."

"At the moment, I'm totally in love with acting. I feel I know enough at this point so I'm not quite as scared as I was. I'm something of a perfectionist, and when things are going badly, I want to quit — I feel I've just fooled everyone including myself up to now, and that the truth's finally come out. But I feel I have my mind all lined right now in terms of being an actor. I feel like I'm in control with what I'm doing."

Shattered art works valued at \$1 million are "swimming with a fish" at the bottom of a lake after a wealthy, born-again Christian businessman destroyed them because he thought they displeased God. A television evangelist, James Robison said he and the industrialist Cullen Davis broke up the gold, silver, jade and ivory objects that Davis had collected — mostly figures associated with Eastern religions. Davis, who is in the oil equipment business, has said he found Christ after two sensational murder trials. He was acquitted of killing his 9-year-old stepdaughter during a 1976 shooting spree at his mansion, and was found not guilty of trying to buy the death of a judge bearing a bitter divorce case. The two men smashed the carvings in a parking lot outside Davis's Fort Worth mansion. Robison said, then dumped the remains into a lake. Davis had donated the art objects to Robison in September to pay debts that threatened to end Robison's national television ministry. They had been stored in a Dallas vault, and were appraised and ready for auction when Robison read in Deuteronomy: "The graven images of their gods shall be burnt with fire: thou shalt not desire the silver and gold that is on them, nor take it unto thee, lest thou be snared therein: for it is an abomination to the Lord thy God." The evangelist said Davis started crying when Robison said he would not accept the objects. "If you can't have it, then I can't have it," he quoted Davis as saying. The objects included a jade statue valued at about \$500,000, Robison said. There also were statues of Hindu holy men, gold-topped pagodas and figures of temple dogs.

Byron's letters and journals, awards will be presented Jan. 1983. The Rev. M. Luther King Sr., father of the U.S. civil rights leader, and producer-director Richard J. Bonhoeffer were named as winners of the 1983 Martin Luther King Nonviolent Peace Prize. C. Scott King, widow of King, president of the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolence, Change, said the prize will be sent to the two men. King, 67, and Bonhoeffer, 51, were the first and second winners of the award, which was created by the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolence. King said the prize will be sent to the two men. King, 67, and Bonhoeffer, 51, were the first and second winners of the award, which was created by the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolence. King said the prize will be sent to the two men. King, 67, and Bonhoeffer, 51, were the first and second winners of the award, which was created by the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolence.

The pianist-composer B. Lieber appeared in a gala ceremony at the Baltimore Museum of Art. Lieber played works by Brahms and his own "24 de Ka Preludes," which he dedicated to his first wife, the pianist. The program closed the premiere of Lieber's film, "Portraits," dedicated to R. Stein and featuring William Kooning, Leonard Bernstein, R. Rauschenberg, Tennessee Ernie Ford, John, and Liv Ullmann.

King Hassan II of Morocco portedly buying a secluded place in New York state to live, at a cost of \$32 million. The thirteenth reported the king had purchased the land in Cayuga Heights, New York, his niece, believed to be his school there. The building, Chase said, Hassan's niece, out the residence and the land arranged by the Moroccan in New York City. The colonial home has an eight, two-car garage has a one-car and overlooks the Cornell Course.

"The Path to Power: The Years of Lyndon Johnson," the first volume of Robert A. Caro's biography of the former U.S. president, was named as the winner of the 1982 National Book Critics Circle award for general nonfiction. Other winners, selected by the circle's 24-member board of directors, include "George Mills," by Stanley Elkin, in fiction; "Antarctic Traveler," by Katha Pollitt, in poetry; and "The Second American Revolution and Other Essays (1976-1982)," by Gore Vidal, in criticism. Leslie A. Marchand received a special citation for the 12-volume collection of

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